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WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE BACK-PAY STEAL.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S DEFENSE OF THE MATTER REVIEWED—OTHER TOPICS.

By Grace Greenwood.

Mr. Carpenter's elaborate defense of the Credit Mobilier affair and the "back pay steal" caused a ripple of sensation here. Some are of the opinion that it settles the question of the morality, justice, and propriety of those disputed matters conclusively; and so it does on a Carpenter basis. Others say the speech is full of sophistries and quibbles of a befogging and pettifogging character, and that in its special pleading and demagogism is alike unworthy of an able jurist and an honest statesman. Allow me to supplement your admirable review of this speech by touching on a point or so which you did not refer to. What strikes me most forcibly in the clever defense, if defense it can be called, which seems more a defiance, is the purely mercenary and merchantable view which the eloquent Wisconsin Senator takes of his high position and grave public duties. Honor seems to count for little with him, patriotism far less. According his estimate, a United States Senator is miserably paid, even at $7,500, because with the same outlay of ability and energy, he might make more at the Bar, or in banking or railroading. Forensic genius, the divine gift of eloquence, is a marketable commodity, merely, to be sold to the highest bidder. A great theme inspires it no more than a big fee. He argues upon the assumption that the Senate is composed exclusively of picked men, whose intellect, wisdom, and culture represent the consummate flower and the perfect fruit of Republican institutions—men who could, therefore, command in their various callings and professions the highest pay for their executive and oratorical abilities. There may be gentlemen who make social and pecuniary sacrifices in coming to the Senate; but I believe there are very few of this sort, and these manage to console and recompense themselves—some by an honest, old-fashioned sense of patriotic service; some by the gayeties and parades of the capital; some by Credit Mobilier and other speculations, and some by a large and lucrative practice in the Supreme Court, for which they coolly take the time popularly supposed to belong by contract to their constituents. Mr. Carpenter states that he cannot rent "a decent furnished house in Washington for less than $2,000." Now, peoples' ideas of decency in architecture and upholstery, vary strangely. I have known a Cabinet Minister pay a far more modest rent than that, and yet live not only decently, but with comfort, the modern conveniences, and something very like elegance and refinement. But to be sure, he was a rare gentleman, and his surroundings took on decency and dignity from him. He did not stay long in office. Really, luxurious living, liveries, and fine turn-outs are of much less consequence, even in Washington, than Jenkins and Jeemes would have us believe. Brains still count here, and character weighs. A noble private life still does more for a man than many dinners, and one great speech in the Senate cheers the heart more than the choicest wines. It has a "bouquet" to it that does not vanish with the quaffing. The glitter of plate glass and gilding sheds no glamour over the judgment of the people. Their representative's habits may concern them, but not his habitation. I am reminded of a little incident of my childhood. One Summer morning there entered a country school-house in my native State a strange boy, temporarily stopping in a neighboring farm-house. He was a fine, bright-looking lad, with a superior, but slightly rowdyish bearing, and all the country lads and lasses were disposed to look up to him, for his clothes were broadcloth, with a metropolitan cut, and he wore them as though he did'nt care about them. At the first recess the boys gathered around him, and listened with rustic curiosity to his account of himself, which he gave with considerable affability, for, after all, he wasn't proud in an offensive way. Standing with his hands in his pockets, and his hat on one side of his head, he first informed them that when at home, he lived "in a big, brass house, with a brick knocker on it." A proper awe fell on their young minds, and few perceived and fewer ventured to laugh at his *lapsus linguæ*, but, when in three weeks after the lad's reports for conduct and scholarship came to be read, the "brass house and brick knocker" did not count for much.

I do not know that anybody here objected to the increase in the salaries of the heads of departments and the bureaus, for, in addition to the fact that these gentlemen, usually men of proved ability, are burdened with the duties of office the year through, there is the consideration of the uncertainty of the tenure of the office itself. Senators, duly elected, herein have the advantage: position and pay are secure for six years, at least. For that time they can do and utter what they will, short of murder and high treason, while the highest officials appointed by the Executive and the Senate are perpetually under guard of watchful politicians, ready to bring them down the moment they overstep the "dead line." Even foreign ministers and consuls are tethered to the telegraph-wire, liable any hour to be taken off their feet by a galvanic shock from Washington. This insecurity and precariousness, with the hitherto wretched insufficiency of salaries and various other disagreeable features of our system of civil service, have rendered even a Cabinet position anything but desirable for an honest, honorable man, poor, but respectable, who values his good name and peace of mind. A certain old Yankee lady, popularly supposed to be insane, used to go about her native village, propounding the question: "Would you work for nothing and board yourself and be lied about?"

Nor do I believe that the voting of even a large increase of pay, including back salary, for themselves, would have shocked the public sense of propriety and equity so severely if those gentlemen had not so coolly and ungenerously refused to grant the modest increase asked by the humbler but not less deserving servants of the Government. Many a second-class clerk is a man of as good birth and breeding as the Senator from Wisconsin, has as refined and gentlemanly tastes, has as dainty an eye for dress and upholstery, would like to drive as fast horses, and smoke as choice cigars, and drink, if drink he must, as good wines, but he has to content himself with his meager salary and do his best to rear his family decently and spare something for the claims of charity and religion. Not much, I fear. If it is hard for a Senator to be a good Christian on $5,000 a year, what are a poor clerk's chances of salvation on $1,400? By the way, it struck me as odd to hear Mr. Carpenter, in his grand peroration, appeal from the "sickly morality" that condemned the selfish injustice of the salary vote, and the mercenary greed of the Credit Mobilier ring, to what he called "the manly and healthy virtue of the Master of Nazareh," that Divine authority from whose lips fell the golden rule, whose hands wielded the scourge which drove the money-changers from the temple.

I went over to the Capitol the other day to see what progress had been made in constructing the Senate elevator. There is a big hole through three floors, and little more to be seen. To make even that has been a job of immense difficulty, the masonry of the building being of such a character as does our builders credit. Much costly gilding and some lovely frescoes have been sacrificed, but it will be an invaluable improvement for the Senators, especially for the lame, halt, and paralysed, of whom there are so many—legislating in stuffed arm-chairs, leaning on canes, crutches and rests—that the chamber has a singularly reposeful informal appearance—what "Little Dorrit's" Maggie would call "a nice hospitally look." The Senate ante-rooms are being newly painted, carpeted, and furnished, and the whole building is to be swept and garnished, and made ready for its old tenants.

In speaking of changes which had taken place here during my absence, I failed to mention one change decidedly for the better—that is the form of the *Daily Chronicle*, which is now in its appearance as in its general tone, eminently satisfactory, and yet it was reserved for Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* to take its life in its hands and immortalize itself by speaking the first brave words of warning and remonstrance against that tremendous and mysterious power that "walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday"—the B—d of P—c W—s. It more than intimates that we live under a tyranny constantly growing in power and arrogance; that the rights of citizens not in certain rings are utterly and insolently disregarded and ignored; that things are quietly endured here that would not be borne by the people in any capital city of Europe. We of the doomed avenue have a few more grievances. Let me ease my burdened heart once more ere I "flee into the mountains of Hephzibah." Last week the enemy made a sudden onslaught on our few flourishing shade-trees; they attacked them front and rear, cut up and cut down, and left them looking more like telegraph poles than trees. They carted off the great leafy branches, to be "given to the poor." The poor we have always with us, and will have while the board exists. The trees needed trimming, doubtless, but the work should have been done in the Spring, or more sparingly done now, leaving us the benefit of the foliage until Autumn. When the fell deed was accomplished, we saw by the fierce glare of the sun and the thick clouds of dust that came pouring in at our windows, what an invaluable shade and screen we had lost. There was great excitement and indignation among the old householders while the dismemberment and destruction were going on, but their pathetic and angry remonstrances were all in vain. If the whole heavenly choir had come down and tuned their harps on our terrace and sang "Woodman, spare that tree," it would have been of no earthly use. One man, disporting with his ax, smiling blandly down on a frantic tree-lover, said: "Oh, I suppose you don't like it, none of 'em do. I've had men come out and point pistols at me when I've been cutting down their trees, but they never shoot." Let us hope for better things! The director of this particular improvement is the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, who took all our rebellious protests with true Gaelic coolness. Had the original gardener been a Scotchman, he would have cut down the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, apples and all, and when called to an account would frankly have said, "I canna tell a lee, I did it, wi' my wee hatchet." If Eve, the gude wife, had missed and mourned it, he would have said, "Dinna, fash yoursel' about the improvements, Government has ta'en these grounds under its care; Eden sairly needs thinnin' out."

After all we have sacrificed for the sake of uniformity in this matter of terracing, it seems that the iron rule is to be set aside in one important instance. Sanderson's new saloon is to be set down on a level with the street. It would not do to compel Congress to climb for its drinks, or descend such perilous steps afterward.

Mr. Sanderson will doubtless keep a highly respectable saloon. He will allow of no disorderly conduct. When gentlemen have sunk to the lowest level in character and fortune they will no longer be welcome at his bar. All will be quiet and decorous in his handsome establishment; but the stealthy waves of sorrow and ruin will flow forth from it in many directions, and as surely reach the hearths and hearts of wives, mothers, and little children.

I feel a maternal anxiety for the Capitol police and other employes about the building—many of them fine young men. Their time hangs heavy on their hands during the recess of Congress. They are away from their families, their pay is exceptionally good, and wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to Sanderson's. They say that Mr. Butler has bought the opposite corner and is going to set up a rival saloon. But I cannot believe it. My motto has always been that the member from Lowell is not so black as he is painted.

THE INDIANS.

STRAGGLING BANDS CAPTURED—CAPT. JACK FAILING—PREPARING FOR THE MODOC TRIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Advices from Arizona, via San Diego, state that Tatagus' band of 200 warriors, located fifty miles south of Apache Pass, on the Cochise Reservation, recently left for Chihuahua intent on war. Agent Jeffords has gone to investigate the matter. Cochise does not acknowledge the band as his, though he has permitted them to remain on the reservation. For a long time the band had a bad reputation. On the 24th of June, Capt. Randall, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and command, with fifty Apache scouts, surrounded their rancheria, fired it, and captured twenty-five bucks, with squaws and children. The next day Delchay's camp was surrounded, and he, with the remainder of that once formidable band, to the number of 131, surrendered. Delchay says it is impossible for the Apaches to evade traitors; they follow night and day. The Pico band of Apaches, which recently left Date Creek Reservation, were followed by troops and Oregon scouts from Fort Whipple and driven into the Colorado Reservation, from which they have been taken to Verde Reservation.

Sickness is reported among the Modoc prisoners at Fort Klamath. Close confinement is commencing to tell on Capt. Jack and Curley Headed Doctor, the latter being, weak, gaunt, and complaining.

YREKA, July 5.—Mr. Blair, superintendent of Fairchild's rancho, says that on Wednesday morning last, three Modocs, namely, Miller Charley, one of Capt. Jack's fathers-in-law, and a young warrior, came to him, west of his house, and called out the ranchemen, and formally surrendered. The Modocs were anxious to know what they should do. Capt. Fairchild told them to bring in the women and children about the lava bed, and then await orders from the military authorities. The Modocs started for their squaws and children on the following day.

Col. Lewis, of Red Bluff, attorney for the Modocs charged with murder, leaves this evening. He intimates that he was engaged in the case at the solicitation of Judge Steele, and is anxious, not only to show provocation on the part of the Indians for the late struggle, but also the causes of all hostilities.

THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

ASHES OF THE REBELLION.

THE OLD DOMINION SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY—THE SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, Va., Wednesday, July 2, 1873.

There is not the essential difference between the people of Old Virginia and West Virginia that is sometimes supposed to exist. The characteristics, and even the political sentiments of the white population of both States are pretty much the same. Virginia farmers in the present day, as a class, are the most unenterprising and shiftless individuals to be found anywhere. Either they are generally ignorant, or they are lazy. They do not understand the first principles of getting along in the world. Of course we find exceptions to the rule; but the majority of the land-owners and farmers have half their property lying idle—acres and acres go to waste; and where cultivation is attempted, it is often but poorly carried on. They do not understand that a hundred acres, well cultivated, is preferable to a thousand half cared for, or lying waste. Large sections of Virginia and West Virginia contain fine mineral deposits, in great quantities; yet the owners live and die without opening a vein to develop their natural wealth. If Northern people come down to buy land and form settlements, the prices are immediately put up, in the hope of realizing large profits, so that the purchasers are frequently driven away. We know of instances where, under such circumstances, lands have been held at five times their market value. As a consequence, with exceptions in certain localities, everything is at a stand-still. Thrift, such as one finds in the Northern and Western States, is everywhere wanting in Maryland and the Virginias. People seem to be blind to their own interests. Premises are allowed to go to ruin, fences may break down, and gates get out of order; barns and houses become dilapidated, and scarcely a hand is stirred to repair them. Especially may this be observed in the country towns. People raise a little corn and a few necessaries; but choice fruits and berries, and the large varieties of vegetables that Northern gardeners and farmers cultivate, are seldom thought of. It is useless to attribute such a "general debility" to the war. The people lost their slave labor, it is true; but they have the same means now that other people have, and it is their personal characteristics that show forth.

In various localities we find representatives of what is known as the "broken-down aristocracy" of the former time. In some places they are collected in numbers, as at Berkely, West Va. They live in the past, and they starve rather than work. Some of them are on their old homesteads, where everything is suffered to decay and fall to pieces. It would be dangerous for any well-disposed person to nail a clapboard on their houses, or repair one of their falling fences. If they would not shoot him as an intruder, they would be inclined to do so. How they live we cannot say; they won't work themselves, and have brought up their boys with the same ridiculous ideas. Instead of instilling common sense into their heads, they fill them with the effete notions of "chivalry" and aristocracy, until they promise to be the paupers of the future, as their fathers were the aristocrats of the past. Their entire stock in trade is the glory their ancestors acquired a hundred years ago. Instead of manifesting some of the spirit those ancestors displayed, in working as men of their own day and generation, they prefer to die in idleness, the injured scions, as they claim, of noble forefathers. Now, the man who lives in the present day on the reputation of his dead great-grandfather has a very precarious subsistence; and, as we might surmise, the expenses of this certain class of individuals have been necessarily curtailed. But even ten years of penury have been scarcely able to knock a "grain of sense" into the heads of the more obdurate.

A Northern man cannot travel in Virginia without appreciating every day that he is a "Yankee." The fact is everywhere impressed upon him—if in no other way, by the conversations he hears on all sides. People still talk about that "gentlemanly honor," peculiar only to the South—that famous "Southern code."

One need not be surprised to hear still on every hand the praises of Gen. Lee. The affection in which his memory is held is remarkable, and is no doubt genuine. His name is constantly linked with that of Washington. There can be little doubt that the private life of Gen. Lee was entirely pure; and, while detesting the education that cultivated in him a narrow patriotism, bounded by mere State lines, the world readily accords to him great military genius. In private life, and possibly in social character, he may have resembled Washington; but to compare the public character of the one with the other is an absurdity which the impartial reader of history must immediately recognize. Lee heeded no calls of duty outside of his own little State, and rushed into a sectional war against the recognized authorities of his Government. The whole tenor of Washington's public life indicated an aversion to the maintaining and fostering differences and distinctions between the States, and his conduct on many occasions exhibited his great desire at all times to subordinate State to national interests. In short, Lee was a Virginian—Washington was an American.

This part of the country may have improved since the war; opinions may have changed for the better—doubtless they have; but it is a melancholy fact that the majority of the rebels are rebels still. We had hoped otherwise, but observation will convince any one of the fact. What is more, the boys and young men are being educated in the same doctrines and beliefs that proved the ruin of their fathers. The schools of the South all inculcate them, and rebel generals are held up as models for young men to follow. The "Washington and Lee University," of which Gen. Lee was President after the war, and the "Virginia Military Institute," at this place, are both training-schools still for the doctrine of State rights and hatred of the Northern people. The former was called "Washington University" until Gen. Lee's death, when his name was added to it. The sentiments in this connection are illustrated by the following extract from an able oration, of its kind, delivered before the students of this institution by one of the most distinguished clergymen of the South:

* * * * * * "I felt, as I turned my steps hither, that I was making a pilgrimage to my *country's shrine*. I should be permitted to stand uncovered at the tomb of the immortal chief, (Lee,) who sleeps in such grand repose beneath the academic shades where he found rest after heroic toils. The dim forms of Washington and of Lee—*twin names* upon American History, as well as upon your own walls—appear before me. * * * * * Standing upon the soil which gave birth to a Washington, a Madison, a Jefferson, a Henry, a Randolph, a Marshall, a *Jackson*, and a *Lee*, and lifting the scroll which hangs around the ensign of my native State, the names of Pinckney, Laurens, Rutledge, Lowndes, McDuffie, Hayne, Calhoun; I summon their immortal shades around his tomb whom a nation has so lately mourned. In their dread presence I solemnly declare that the principles of our Fathers are our principles to-day. * * * * And you, gentlemen, representing the young thought and hope which must shortly deal with these mighty issues, *I swear each one of you* by an oath more solemn than that of Hannibal, not that you will destroy Rome, but that you will save Carthage."

The spirit that brought about the war may be dying out in some portions of the South, but it is not dying here, and the present generation are taking every means to perpetuate it in the next. It is true, the more intelligent classes are led to believe with Henry A. Wise, that slavery was "a blight upon the country," and an incubus upon her prosperity; but they still curse the "Yankees" for discovering the fact ten years sooner than they did. They complain bitterly of the "carpet-bag governments;" and it must be admitted that in some cases they have considerable ground for complaint. Virginia, however, is free from this.

Politics in both States are a little muddled. In Virginia, the contest for the Governorship takes place in the Fall. The "Wise movement" will not succeed. The "Conservatives" propose to run a man who is one of themselves. Judging from past affinities, we should suppose that the old war-horse, Wise, would be just the man to suit them; but he is out of their favor. He abuses both parties, but says he will be the candidate of either. In a good many quarters it has been suggested that the Republicans should make no nomination for Governor, and support Wise as an independent candidate. As we have said, the project will not succeed. The Republicans propose to stand by the party organization and nominate a straightout. If they are defeated, it will be with a candidate of their own, and they will not consent to support Wise in his present attitude. The indications are that Col. R. W. Hughes will be their candidate, unanimously nominated and vigorously supported. He is an able and popular man, having the respect of both parties. He participated in the rebellion, but was early "reconstructed," and has been a staunch Republican for a number of years. From present indications the contest will be warm, with the chances of success about even, depending largely upon the character of the nominations. Our judgment is formed after conversing with representatives of both parties.

In West Virginia the war between the Governor and the Legislature is still waged. The situation there is peculiar. The Democrats, when they framed the present State constitution, deeming everything to be in their power, apportioned large salaries and long terms to all the offices, and conferred the fullest powers upon the Governor. When the election took place, somewhat to their astonishment, the other party elected their candidate for Governor, though the Democrats carried the Legislature. They immediately set about to decry and curtail if possible the prerogatives of the Governor, which they themselves had conferred in anticipation of having that office in their own control. Hence the "trouble" we occasionally hear of from this State. As the Governor has to maintain the fight alone against heavy odds, with judges prejudiced against him, it is very possible he may come out second in the contest.

There is very great promise for the commercial future of West Virginia if an outside population can be induced to enter and improve the country. The State has great wealth in coal and iron entirely undeveloped; yet the only point where there is much enterprise, outside of Wheeling, is at the new City of Huntington on the Ohio River. This town was not marked on the maps two years ago. It has sprung up in the last eighteen months. since the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to that place, and has great expectations for the future. Already it has about 3,000 people, and is daily growing. Enterprise rules, and the best steps have been taken by the land-owners to make it a model city. Coal and iron are close by in abundance; the city has a perfect situation geographically, is the terminus of one important railroad, and will very soon be the centering point of others. An energetic class of people is locating there. Property is rapidly increasing in value and improvements are making everywhere. In its prosperity it will build up West Virginia, and may have an important influence in regenerating and modernizing the mother State, Old Virginia.

GENERAL NOTES.

Secretary Richardson left Long Branch for Washington last evening.

The Binghamton *Times*, barely seven months old, has been again enlarged, a column being added to each page.

A resident of Manistee, Mich., who has now forty-eight children living, is on the point of marrying his fourth wife.

A Boston paper asserts that an Illinois windmill lately ran 181 days without a stop. What can it mean by lately?

The friends of the late Minister James L. Orr in South Carolina are attempting to raise funds to place a monument, richly deserved, on his grave.

There is a gas well in the basement of a public hall in Bloomington, Ill., and an attempt is to be made to utilize it for lighting the building.

The professors of Trinity College have surrendered to the Connecticut Legislature their claim to exemption from taxation, which they have always enjoyed.

Mrs. Adelia Bennett, of Lansing, Mich., whose husband was compelled to flee to escape arrest for incendiarism, was so overcome by shame and mortification that she committed suicide.

Mayor W. P. Canaday has withdrawn from the business management of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Evening Post* on account of the pressure of his official duties. Mr. J. C. Mann assumes entire charge of the paper as editor and publisher.

Building monuments is slow work in the South, also. The ladies of the Memorial Association of Savannah now appeal to the members of the volunteer military organizations to give 25 cents a month each for the Confederate monument.

Upon a wager a compositor in the office of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, as that paper asserts, who was told the facts as a matter of news, set up 1,800 ems without copy, using his own language, and corrected the proof, all inside of seventy-four minutes.

The Troy *Times* says that on Friday afternoon last, as Mr. Alexander Cloakie was at work in a field with others, near that city, he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The sun was shining brightly at the time, and not a drop of rain fell where he was.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* asks for a slight change in the letters of Southern correspondents, saying that "rebellion" is not a palatable word in that part of the country in alluding to our late war, and that it would be just as easy to use terms that are pleasanter. It is too bad it should be grieved in this shocking way so often.

And now Fort Scott, Kansas, has been seeing a snake in the sky. The *Monitor* says: "The sky was clear and the sun rose entirely unobscured. When the disk of the sun was about half way above the horizon the form of a huge serpent, apparently perfect in form, was plainly seen encircling it, and was visible for some moments." The editor declares that he has the statement from two reliable witnesses, who are willing to make affidavit to the above. It will soon be time for a national prohibitory liquor law. if this sort of thing is to continue.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

STRUGGLE AMONG TEXAS POLITICIANS.

TWO FACTIONS IN WASHINGTON—FINANCES OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY—ALLEGED FRAUD IN A CHOCTAW CLAIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—There is a prospect of a very lively fight among the Texas politicians, pending the settlement of the Satanta and Big Tree question. There are now two interests here—one headed by Gov. Davis, who is a candidate for renomination and re-election, and another, headed by Gen. W. T. Clark, Postmaster at Galveston; D. J. Baldwin, United States District Attorney, and J. Warren Bell, Esq. The latter faction are here to save their official heads, and Gov. Davis is here ostensibly to see the President and Secretary Delano about surrendering Satanta and Big Tree, but really, according to the other faction, for the purpose of making an agreement that he, Davis, shall surrender the savages if the President will give him the scalps of nine certain United States office-holders in Texas, who are supposed to be inimical to Gov. Davis' renomination. A convention has been called irregularly, as the opponents of Gov. Davis allege, to meet on the 3d of August to nominate a State ticket. It is also alleged that Gov. Davis is endeavoring to control the colored vote by promising its leaders his influence with the President, and that he has already promised State Senator Ruby, a prominent colored light, Clark's place at Galveston. There is much speculation as to what will be the result of this "very pretty quarrel." It does not seem to be of any concern to any one but the Texans, but it promises to make a curious fight. Gov. Davis has shown himself to be a very shrewd, able, and bold politician, but his opponents confidently count upon his making shipwreck of his scheme if he attempts to trade with the President upon the basis of his possession of Satanta and Big Tree.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The account in a New-York paper of Saturday, of a meeting of the Trustees of Howard University on Friday, is pure fiction. No such meeting was held, and of course nothing was done. A meeting was held on Saturday, at which the trustees received and adopted the report of the special committee on the investigation of the financial affairs of the institution. This report will be given to the public at an early day.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday informed, by letter, Douglas H. Cooper, of the firm of Chas. E. Mix & Co., Indian claim agents, doing business in this city, that he was hereafter debarred from practicing as claim agent before the Indian Office, and from visiting or conferring with its clerks. The order also includes the other members of the firm, viz., Chas. E. Mix, late chief clerk of the Indian Office, and J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore. This order grows out of a charge of fraud preferred against Cooper in the settlement of his accounts as agent for the Choctaw Indians. In this settlement Cooper put in a receipt dated May 4, 1866, for $146,822 52, money alleged to have been paid to the representatives of the Choctaw nation, but who at that time had no authority to receive the money. Their authority, which was wholly assumed, was repudiated by that nation, and remains a claim against the Government. Subsequently Cooper succeeded in getting this receipt recognized by the bookkeeper of the finance division of the Indian Bureau, who, by the way, is still in office, and certified that the account was properly settled, but who afterward had occasion to reverse that opinion. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after examining the receipt and the credentials of those under whose authority it was given, says: "They show that no authority was given or intended to be given by the Choctaw nation to this delegation to receive or receipt for any sums of money whatever. This receipt is therefore found to be not only objectionable in form as a voucher, but entirely without validity."

SEAL LOCKS FOR CUSTOMS.

There will be no decision in the matter of the adoption of a seal lock for customs use until after the return of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sawyer. The entire question has been submitted to Mr. Sawyer, who will consider not only the two locks recommended by the commission, but all competing locks.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EX-SECRETARY JACOB THOMPSON'S ACCOUNT.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just completed the settlement of the account of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan's Administration, and acting at that time as trustee of the Indian fund. It is shown there is a deficit of $821,000. The statement is made that it has not been possible to take up these accounts until recently, owing to the fact that all previous accounts required to be settled before reaching Mr. Thompson's case.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The chief clerkship of the Light-house Board, now vacant, will, it is said, be filled by the appointment of William D. O'Connor, who has for some years past been the corresponding clerk of that office and is thoroughly familiar with its details.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following Post-office changes have been made during the week ending July 5:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Alfred H. Wright, South Weymouth, Norfolk County, Mass.; D. A. Fletcher, Westvale, Middlesex County; Charles A. Royse, Gurleyville, Tolland County, Conn.; Ebenezer T. Robinson, Pomfret, Windham County. The Post-office at Mount Kineo, Piscataquis County, Me., has been discontinued.

New-York.—Offices established: Deer Park, Suffolk County, Augustus Hudson, Postmaster; West Gilboa, Schoharie County, Cornelius Latham, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed: Austin A. Prentiss, Croghan, Lewis County; Thomas Newbery, Cropseyville, Rensselaer County; Oliver Crank, Fort Montgomery, Orange County; John H. Scriven, Grafton, Rensselaer County; Alfred Hasbrook, Hughsonville, Dutchess County; Thomas H. Slingsley, Rouse's Point, Clinton County; George Churchill, South Bombay, Franklin County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed: Jas. T. Osgood, Barnes, Warren County; Wm. Gilbert, Gilbert's, Monroe County; Geo. Eppley, Marysville, Perry County; Whitney Briggs, Pit-Hole City, Venango County; Wm. H. Reed, Powell's Creek, Dauphine County.

Maryland.—Postmasters appointed: Philetus Allen, Federalsburge, Dorchester County; T. C. Baxter, Merrickton, Queen Anne County. The post-office at Bay Hundred, Talbot County, has been changed to Tilghman's Island, and Nicholas Valliant appointed Postmaster.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

The number of warrants now issued from the Treasury Department daily is much larger than for some time past, owing to the fact that many appropriations made at the last session of Congress became available on the 1st of July, and the institutions or persons entitled to the money are coming forward. A number of charitable donations, from $5,000 to $25,000, have been paid since Wednesday.

TRUSTS FOR THE INDIANS.

The stocks of the United States and of certain States held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior amount to about $5,000,000. The annual interest, nearly $281,000, is transferred or applied to the benefit of the Indian tribes owning the securities.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

In the American and British Claims Commission the number of claims against the United States is 478; number against Great Britain, 19; number of cases already decided, 351; number to be decided, 141. Not $500,000 have thus far been awarded, and several distinguished lawyers here think the total amount awarded will not exceed $1,000,000.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT SAGET, OF HAYTI, AND MR. SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following letter of Nisage Saget, President of the Republic of Hayti, to Hon. Charles Sumner, has been received:

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI,
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 24, 1872.
Sixty-ninth year of Independence.

HONORABLE SENATOR: I seize eagerly the good opportunity offered me by the departure of our Minister, Citizen S. Preston, to pray you to receive the testimony of my high consideration, which does not cease to grow by reason of the eminent services which you render daily to the noble cause of an oppressed people. I should consider myself as failing in one of my most imperious duties if I did not express to you the sentiments of gratitude which your name awakens in the breast of everyone belonging to the African race. In assuming the defense of the rights of this people, guided by the most generous sentiments of your rich nature, and by a sincere love of justice, you have acquired an immortal title to the gratitude of all the descendants of the African race. Please to receive this feeble expression of my high esteem for the noble character of an illustrious citizen, and believe in the depth of sentiment swith which I declare myself, honorable Senator, your devoted friend,

NISAGE SAGET.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

The following is Mr. Sumner's answer:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1873.

I cannot at this late day acknowledge the letter with which you have honored me without explaining the reason of my delay. Owing to absence in Europe where I had gone for health, I did not receive your valuable communication until some time in the Winter, when it was put in my hands by your excellent Minister. Continuing feeble in health, I reluctantly postponed this acknowledgment. I now take advantage of convalescence to do thus tardily what my feelings prompted at an earlier day.

Please, Sir, accept my thanks for your generous appreciation of what I have done, and your kindness in letting me know it under your own hand. But I beg you to understand that I do not deserve the praise with which you honor me. In advocating the cause of an oppressed people, I have only acted according to my conscience. I could not have done otherwise, and now my only regret is that I have done so little. I wish I had done more.

In the history of mankind, the crime against the African race will stand forth in terrible eminence, always to be observed and never forgotten. Just in proportion as civilization prevails will this enormous wrong be apparent in its true character, and men will read with astonishment how human beings, guilty only of being black, were sold into slavery, and then, (such was the continuing injustice toward this unhappy people,) how, when slavery ceased they were still treated with indignity by persons whose lordly pretensions were founded on the skin only. As these things are seen in increasing light, they will be condemned in no uncertain words; nor will the denial of equal right on account of color escape the judgment awarded to slavery itself. Human conduct on this question is a measure of character. Where the African race is enslaved or degraded, where it is exposed to any indignity or shut out from that equality which is a primal right of humanity, there civilization is still feeble. To the certain triumph of civilization I look with constant hope. It is sure to come, and one sign of its arrival will be that prevailing sentiment which recognizes the perpetual obligations of equal justice to all and the duty to repair past wrongs by compensations in the future. In the great debt of the whites to the blacks there is a bank from which, for generations to come, the latter can draw.

Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my ardent hope for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the Republic of Hayti, and allow me to subscribe myself, with true regard,

Your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI, &C.

STORM IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—A terrible storm broke upon this city at noon yesterday, while the Fourth of July festivities were in full blast, and our beautiful bay covered with yachts and small boats filled with pleasure-seekers, among whom were ladies. The yachts Louise and Lone Star were capsized. The inmates received a severe ducking, and some narrowly escaped drowning. Trees were uprooted, signs, flags, and awnings were dancing in the air, while loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning followed in quick succession. All passed over in half an hour, without loss of life, but this sad news reached us from Green Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near Ripon, Wis., already famous as a Summer resort: The sailing yacht R. B. Harshaw capsized, and the following, out of a party of twenty who were on board, were lost: Mrs. A. P. Carman, of Dartford; M. C. Russell and daughter, of Berlin; Jennie Olin, of Dartford; Mrs. George P. Harding and a child of Rev. Mr. Allen, of Dartford. A row-boat also capsized, and the occupants, Wm. Buxheim, wife and child, and Mrs. John Bocid, of Dartford, were all drowned. Along the line of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad the damage to the crops is very great. Over eighty trees had to be cleared from the track before trains could pass. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and for a time there was not a single wire working out of Milwaukee.

DEATH WHILE BATHING.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 6.—Rev. Father Kelly, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, died in the surf here just before noon. He had been stopping at the Wyoming House, and, while bathing with a company of ladies, was seized with an apoplectic fit and died almost instantly. He was an expert swimmer and his feats in the water attracted a large party of spectators. Suddenly he threw his hands up, and his head fell back on the breakers. Immediately assistance was rendered, but he was dead before he was taken on shore. The body was sent to Philadelphia on the afternoon train. Rumors that he was drowned are without foundation. His head was at no time under the water, and he was not over his depth when he died. His neck was greatly discolored with purple and green bands. He was was about thirty years old, and was well known in the northern part of Philadelphia.

DEATH FROM POISON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—A man was found in the Park last night suffering from the effects of narcotic poison. He died this morning. He has since been recognised as one J. V. Schriener. An inquest will be held on Monday.

A HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—The proprietors of the Sherman House to-day, assisted by Col. Joseph H. Bowen, Dr. B. C. Miller, and several other prominent citizens, gave to the news-boys and boot-blacks of the city their second annual excursion and picnic. About 750 gamins were taken on board a steamer to Calumet, where a substantial and elegant dinner was furnished them, and the day was spent in various sport, no accident occurring to mar their pleasure.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SHAH.

RECEPTION OF THE "KING OF KINGS" IN PARIS—INVITATION TO VISIT ROME.

PARIS, July 6.—The train bearing the Shah of Persia and suite entered the Passy Station at 6:30 this morning, where the distinguished visitor was received by President MacMahon and the Duke de Broglie.

At the Arch of Triumph the Shah was met by the Prefect of the Seine and Municipal Councilors. M. Vautrain made an address of welcome, to which the Shah briefly replied.

His Majesty was then escorted to the Palais Bourbon, where he was received by M. Buffet, President of the Assembly.

The crowds of spectators were immense, and the Shah had a warm popular reception.

ROME, July 6.—The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitation to visit Italy.

SPAIN.

VIGOROUS MEASURES WITH THE IRRECONCILABLES.

MADRID, July 6.—Vigorous measures taken by the Government have prevented a declaration of independence which the Irreconcilables were intending to issue at Barcelona.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN TO VISIT THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The Sultan intends to make a long visit to the Khédive of Egypt.

ITALY.

RENEWFD SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT BELLUNO.

ROME, July 6.—Fresh shocks of earthquake are reported this morning in Belluno and vicinity.

CUBA.

THE CABLE TO PORTO RICO—DESERTIONS TO THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, July 5.—The telegraph cable between this island and Porto Rico is in working order again.

Several hundred vagrants recently sent to work on the Trocha have deserted and joined the insurgents.

The bark Jane, from Tobago, went ashore on the Grenadines, and became a total wreck.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS—AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Lamacona, the new Mexican Commissioner, and Mr. Avela, the new Mexican Agent, have arrived at New-York, bringing the confirmed treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic for the revival of the Mexican Claims Commission, and it may be expected that at an early day the business of that Commission will be resumed. The Commission was established under Mr. Seward's treaty of February, 1867, which expired in February, 1873, and has now been extended for two years more from that time. Neither Government seems to have appreciated the number and magnitude of the claims, for the examination of which the period originally fixed was wholly inadequate. The whole number of claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico filed with the Commission was 1,017, and the whole number of Mexican claims against the United States, 998—making nearly 2,000 in all. This is more than four times the whole number of cases before the American and British Claims Commission. Supposing the business of the Mexican Commission and that of the American and British Commission proceed with equal dispatch, the Mexican Commission will therefore require four times as much time as the American and British Commission for the transaction of its business. This fact shows how unjust and unreasonable have been the complaints by some persons as to pretended want of dispatch by this commission. The number of cases decided by the commission is 215; remaining to be acted on, 758. Number of claims disposed of, 328, leaving to be acted on 630. Number of American claims for which favorable awards have been made, 32; amount of awards in the same cases, $360,766. The amount claimed was $3,625,056. Number of Mexican claims in which favorable awards were made, 127, and amount of awards made in the same, $66,380. The amount claimed was $21,949,474. The largest claim preferred by Mexico against the United States is on account of incursions by American Indians into Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Durango, which involve precisely the converse of the question, which has since arisen, by the incursion of Mexican Indians into Texas.

There has been much complaint on the part of agents of American claimants of want of dispatch of business; but they themselves are mainly responsible for it, by reason of extraordinary delay in the preparation and presentation of the claims. Most of these claims had existed for many years before the organization of the commission. All parties had notice of the conclusion of the treaty in February, 1869, The commission opened in August, 1869. But of the 1,017 American claims, only 199 put in their cases at the end of a year, and at the end of the two years only 513. Thus the delay of the claimants themselves is at the bottom of the whole difficulty. The other great cause of delay is the fact that most of the evidence is in Spanish, and has to be translated into English. The commissioners could have requested all the claimants on both sides to file their evidence in translation and in print, as every other court requires, including the Court of Claims; but the complainants, through their agents, made so much complaint of the trivial expense of translating and printing their memorials that the commissioners were deterred from requiring the evidence also to be translated and presented in printed form, which would have facilitated business, as with the American and British Commission. When the commission meet anew they will have, in the first place, to agree on an umpire in the place of Dr. Lieber, deceased, or fall back on the provisions of the treaty of 1868, by which it is provided, that the commissioners shall name some third person to act as an umpire, but if they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be umpire in that particular case. Next, they will have to dispose of the questions that were pending between Commissioner Guzman and Commissioner Wadsworth, on the subject of Indian depredations.

The number of cases submitted to the late umpire Dr. Lieber, but not decided, is 336 these being the Indian depredation claims.

THE CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—There were fifteen interments to-day, including six of cholera. Five of the latter were colored.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Five deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

EARTHQUAKE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 6.—There were three distinct shocks of earthquake here this morning, one quite strong about 5 o'clock, another about 7 o'clock, and the third, quite strong, at 9:30 o'clock, causing considerable alarm by the rocking of buildings and of the shipping in the harbor.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., July 6.—During a thunder-storm on Friday, Francis Hall and his son John, twenty years of age, who were working in a field near Brooke's Crossing, were struck by lightning. The young man was instantly killed, and the father severely stunned.

TRAVELING IN MODOC LAND.

A DESOLATE COUNTRY.

FROM FAIRCHILD'S TO APPLEGATE'S—THE LAKES OF THE LAVA BEDS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

APPLEGATE'S RANCH, CLEAR LAKE, Cal., Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

This place is about 120 miles by traveled roads from Yreka. Ten miles west of here is the island camp on the waters of Tule Lake, more commonly known as Boyle's Camp. Fairchild's Ranch lies east of here, sixty to seventy miles, the distance depending somewhat on the route taken. Leaving there one morning at early day, before the sun had climbed up into notice, I rode over the sandy sage-brush plain, crossed a rocky ridge, and came down upon the shores of Little Klamath Lake, a body of water that reaches its strong alkali arms around among the bleak hills, and reflects on its deceitful surface the brown and desolate outlines of the ridges that overtop it and look down upon it. To the eastward and occasionally on other sides were green bordering spots that betokened the presence of the inevitable tules, which stands up like wands in the shallow water, and occasionally a bunch lifts its head out on the surface of the lake. It is about twenty miles in length and fourteen in width, and its immediate surroundings are made up of brown hills that never turn green, while the tule swamps that border it seem to aggravate the unkindliness of the scene. In these tules cattle plash and feed, lifting their heads as you pass, and running away with head and tail erect, as if they were unused to man, and dreaded his approach. For ten or twelve miles we skirted the shores of this dead sea, turning to cross some rocky point occasionally, where its lava ledges shoved out into the water, and we turned from the lake at its eastern limit, where a tule swamp represented it, and crossed a low pass in the divide before us, from the summit of which we could see Shasta looming up grandly to the rear of us, and take in the extent and dreariness of the Little Klamath waters, with their bleak surroundings. Even in its animated features nature has treated this land inhospitably. We wound around among rough lava points, or crossed ridges and plains that were strewn with loose, crumbling lava, the débris of eruptions left to pulverize underneath the ceaseless footsteps of the ages. Time has trodden down this wilderness with an iron heel, and no feet less surely shod than those of time can long withstand the sharp abrasion consequent on such rough travel. The lizard would dart across our track, the dust of the road showed everywhere the creeping trail of the rattlesnake, and they could often be killed if one had nothing better to do.

The gopher would start up in the sage-brush and seek his hole, and the black cricket would chirp and leap clumsily away, as if they thought we were invaders of their homes. The only inanimate things pleasant to sight, were the stretches along the lake made green by waving tules, or other spots where the bulrushes thrive on the alkali bottom. Of animate nature there were two redeeming features, for turtle doves flew up in flocks beside our trail, and reminded us of that other land where the voice of the turtle came with the ancient days, and we heard their distant cooing, sad and mournful enough to be fully responsive to this abomination of desolation. On the lake were only two signs of life, and as we could see them grandly sailing and spreading their white wings five miles in the distance, I thought of the beautiful old song:

> "On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
> The white swan spreads his snowy sail.
> Across his breast the ripples break
> As spreading toward the northern gale."

But there were two great pelicans, uncleanly fowls that frequent these desert waters and lend a grace to the scene, even if their habits are akin to its desolation. The swan have been here and are gone; geese and swan stop here on their Fall and Spring migration, but even they do not choose to waste their lives here when fairer Summer haunts invite them elsewhere; it is only the pelican, whose tastes are content with alkali waters and desert shores.

The scenery is not even redeemed by the presence of Shasta, that looms up wonderfully, with its double summits broadly gleaming at us over the intervening Sierras, grand enough, and seeming to be a fitting monarch—cold and eternally impassive as it is—of all those lava ridges and those sage-brush plains. I grew tired of Shasta, even as it watched me while I climbed each point and ridge.

Turning my eye eastward I looked down on the Valley of Lost River, a sage-brush plain several miles in width from ridge to ridge, covered with mammoth sage-bushes, and only varied by the thread of green that told where Lost River wound among the willows, and tracing its course south we saw Tule Lake, or Rhett Lake, as it is officially laid down in maps and surveys, which occupied the southern landscape very pleasantly. We went down the ridge and rode up Lost River to find the ford. In former times Rhett Lake was seven or eight feet lower than now, and near the mouth of Lost River a reef of bed-rock crossed the stream, so that wagons could pass there axle deep; now the water has risen there to be nine or ten feet deep. About six miles up the stream another natural bridge, as the lower place was called, exists, and we made the tedious detour of twelve miles to accomplish the crossing, not caring to swim our nags over the sluggish water.

Where this upper crossing exists the Modocs had a favorite fishery; they built a sort of dam across upon the rock bottom, and from it speared the fish in the deep pool above—suckers, chubs and trout. Lost River is about 200 feet wide, has a deep, slow current, with occasional ripples upon it, and is wonderfully abundant in its supply of fish, which like to spawn in the running stream in preference to the still waters of the lakes. Lost River rises in Wright's Lake, or Clear Lake, where I now write, and circles around north and west and south, over 100 miles around mountain ridges, and empties into Rhett or Tule Lake, which spreads its waters to within six miles of Clear Lake, in which Lost River takes its rise.

Rhett or Tule Lake has no visible outlet. Lost River empties into it, and the waters are lost indeed, though the persons who have lately been navigating the lake from the lava-beds to Boyle's Camp report that they have discovered a slight current leading southward. That may be all speculation, but south of Tule Lake, to the waters of Pitt River, the lava regions stretch in uninterrupted monotony. There are no mountains intervening, and there seems to be a level space—level, at least, to the observer—in the distance, and I learn that a great spring boils out of the earth in that direction, and makes a stream of considerable size called Fall River, which is the principal tributary of Pitt River. It is fully possible that Tule Lake, or Rhett Lake, is drained off by a subterranean passage, and seeks the day again where Fall River springs out of the earth.

At the mouth of Lost River was the home of Capt. Jack. He claimed that as his natal spot. There we saw many circular excavations, saucer-shaped, over which the Modocs build their houses, or wicknips. Capt. Jack can show the very hole in which he was born, and seems to have a sincere affection for the spot. The Modoc lodges stood there on the eventful day when they began the war; there the troops went for them on the 29th of November last; there they fired on the whites, and so commenced hostilities. Their lodges have been burned, and the land shall never see another Modoc village rise within it. Modoc history is nearly ended.

We nooned at the fishery, where were the remains of huts with cellars covered with sage-brush, used as the soldiers' quarters last Winter. At the mouth of Lost River there is excellent grazing, and all the way down the east side of the lake, for fifteen miles, there is a strip of bottom-land, from one to two miles wide, covered with wire-grass, rushes, and tules, affording most excellent ranges for stock; bunch-grass is abundant on the eastern hills. This region has some attractions for settlers, and they had taken ranches all along the lake side before the war commenced. The very day after the first difficulty the Modocs went down the lake side for fifteen miles, and killed all the men and boys of the settlers, leaving the women and female children unhurt.

I shall hereafter attempt to furnish a concise sketch of the war, and shall leave this subject for future description and detail. Seven miles before reaching Boyle's Camp your correspondent was too tired to proceed further, and stopped where some men were occupying a deserted house, looking after cattle and horses known to be running in that vicinity. A ride of fifty miles on horseback tries one when not accustomed to it. I reached Boyle's Camp the next morning, and when three miles distant had a splendid view—indeed, the only satisfactory one on the whole route. From a not very high bluff we looked across the lake, and at one *coup d'œil* took in the island that stretched through the lake with fine effect, an abrupt, saddle-shaped mountain, that presented a bold, rounded bluff to the north, with no shore line but the circling cliff, then swaying in saddle shape to tower southward to a much bolder summit, crowned with rough crags that cut the sky, and seemed to lean to the south. The island stretches further south in a low reach that ends in a rounded hill. It contains 4,000 acres, and the strangest thing is that this island is connected with the south-east main-shore by an isthmus or sand-stretch, at least a mile long and 200 yards wide. On this isthmus is Boyle's Camp, and further on, under the bluff of the island-mountain, are the hospital tents, where the wounded are still cared for. The effect of the foreground of lake and island is heightened by the tents that gleam on the narrow sand-spit, seeming to rest upon the water. The background of the view is made up of Van Bremer's Mountain on the right; on the extreme left rises the Snowy Pitt River range that spurs out south-eastward from the main sierras. Mount Shasta crowns all, rising, in distant grandeur, far above the mountain range, and though eighty miles away, dwarfing the island mountain and its crags and buttresses that occupies the immediate foreground.

Flocks of broad-winged, wide-billed pelicans swept over the surface of the lake in a long and perfect column, and gave the scene the only appearance of life it had. Perhaps my ability to receive impressions had been heightened by late occurrences. I had slept in a plank house where Mrs. Brotherton and two little boys fought the Modocs off for two long days after they had murdered her husband and older sons. I had sent back my mule, hired at Fairchild's, by Mr. Fairchild himself, who came up and spent the night at the same place and shared my blankets. He had with him two of the Modoc spies and traitors who led the pursuit of Capt. Jack—Boston Charley and Shack Nasty Jim. They were gentle savages then, and calmly herded Fairchild's horses. As evening drew on they asked his permission to go to the lake and shoot some ducks, and in time they returned with about half a dozen birds. They use their breech-loaders remarkably well. I had secured passage to Camp Boyle in a wagon to be drawn by two mules. Mules are mulish creatures anyhow, and these mules ran away with the wagon before the lines were taken aboard. A TIMES correspondent ran and caught them up from the ground, and hung on to them with might and main until he finally was thrown down and dragged a rod or so head-foremost, and then he very wisely let go his hold and picked himself up again. The mules swung around the circle, and were caught on the prairie, no serious harm done, and the episode may possibly have lent your correspondent additional power of appreciation.

Boyle's Camp has water all around, and not a drop fit to drink, being strongly touched of alkali. At night the long-legged and long-eared kangaroo mice commit extraordinary revels by moonlight, and investigate the contents of tents and the nature of bedding; tarantulas of the smaller species depredate on the invaders; ants an inch long will bite if you insist upon it, and up to this time three rattlesnakes have suffered violent deaths in the tents of the officers of the camp.

All things considered, Boyle's Camp may reasonably pass for an uncomfortable place. Boyle himself is the best of quartermasters, but the evils of the situation are aggravated by the sand, which sinks you ankle-deep at every step, and makes life wearisome.

By the kindness of Major Boyle I was well mounted this morning, and took the road for Clear Lake, almost due east from camp. The trail lay over rough ground, and near Bloody Point, on the lake, where Modocs, a score of years ago, used to waylay and massacre trains of sleeping immigrants; it swept around the base of a lava hill, whose summit is circled with an outcropping ledge that wreaths it like a corona; it followed a rough, rocky way where Modocs had built up dummies of stone to conceal behind if they should want to attack a passing train, and they did capture one supply-train on that road. Wonderful it was to see a great change come over the hills—to see sage-brush, and grease-wood lessen, and to bunch-grass offer the best of grazing, even on the highest and roughest land. The nature of the region is much superior to any land for a hundred miles back to the Sierras. As I approached Clear Lake, only eight miles from Boyle's Camp, the hills grew smoother, and the road finally led down to a rolling, well-grassed plain that borders the lake. Rounded hills were around; the landscape appeared more open and smoother, and, reaching the lake shore, I cantered over a meadow that extends for at least eight miles, and came in due time to the comfortable premises of my old friend Jim Applegate, near which cold, priceless springs gush out generously, and make a willow mound rise on the plain, and the sod quakes beneath your feet as you go near. The one best boon of God to man in all this region is pure cold water.

To the south of here rises a bold headland, where the Modocs kept lookout for emigrant trains in the long ago, and the hill with the rock corona, toward Tule or Rhett Lake, was also used for the same bad purpose. Twenty years ago, the very spot where this house is, was used as a cavalry camp by troops sent here to protect emigrant-trains, and the stakes in the ground still show the site of the corral.

Two years ago last Summer the Applegate boys came here with a band of cattle, and one night they found themselves surrounded by a circle of Indians, who kept up a long discussion, and an excited one, after the boys turned into their blankets. They slept on their arms, but endeavored not to appear at all alarmed. The discussion was in the Modoc tongue, and they did not understand it, but they learned afterward that it was life or death to them. Old Sconches John was eloquent in favor of killing them and letting no more white men come into their country. Capt. Jack stood between them and death, and had influence to save them. That time, at least, the Modoc chief inclined to mercy, and deserves to be favorably remembered therefor.

The Modocs do not seem to have made this beautiful place a favorite residence, probably because neither fish nor their favorite roots were so plentiful here as at Lost River. Strange as it may seem, that region, which seems so dreary and inhospitable, is an Indian paradise. They can extract from the soil the roots they like the best, and the waters abound in fish. Where a white man would almost starve, the Modoc finds all that his state requires and revels in all the luxury that can be asked of savage life. It seems as if he should have been allowed to live there unhindered, for where so little was to be had certainly there was not much to take away.

Along Clear Lake there is much overflowed land, and probably the claim here covers 10,000 acres of swamp land. It is made in the name of Jesse D. Carr, a well-known Californian and stage proprietor. Mr. Applegate has an interest in the investment, and his boys pasture a large herd of cattle belonging to Mr. Carr. It is an outpost of civilization, and has not been a very pleasant or safe one during the Modoc war, but his son and grandson have been here with him all through the difficulties, and have felt safe behind log walls, with the aid of good guns and stout arms. Eventually the grass on these hills will be cropped by thousands of sheep, and the rich bunch-grass, where abundant, makes the very best of grazing.

This is a region where game is somewhat abundant. The mule-deer frequent the wooded mountain tops, and are so named on account of their large size and long ears. When the horns are off, the bucks look like a mule; they occupy half-way ground between ordinary deer and elk. Antelopes browse over the smooth hills and level plains; in the Spring and early Summer, they divide into small families, and in Winter they run in large herds that sometimes number hundreds. They resemble the springbok of Southern Africa. Two years ago last Winter, the Applegate boys saw herds in sight about here that they estimated contained at least a thousand.

The Indians follow the antelope with great skill, as its timidity makes it difficult to approach. In the rocky region, where cliffs abound, and even in the lava beds, are to be found the big-horned mountain sheep, a sort of goat, that has all the flavor of excellent mutton, and is a large and powerful animal. They are very difficult to approach. A few black bears live around here, and a grizzly occasionally passes through on his travels. Bears find wild berries to subsist upon—wild plums, currants, service berries, gooseberries—and the fretful porcupine makes a living off the juniper berries. The mountain-hare—vulgarly called the jackass rabbit—makes a living off herbs and roots, and there are plenty of the small burrowing rabbits. Coyotes, foxes, and wolves are part of the animal creation, and the former combine to give howling night-concerts.

Of fur-bearing animals, there are found otter, mink, beaver, and ermine on the lakes. In the Winter the lakes and streams are alive with all manner of water-fowl, headed by the noble swan, renowned in fable, and the most magnificent of aquatic birds. Geese and ducks, pelicans and cranes, plover and snipe abound; the sea-gulls fly upon the waters, and that pirate of the air, the bald-headed eagle, soars over all and seeks what he can devour of fish or fowl. Sage hens and grouse are found on the land, and can be had for a little exertion and skill.

Clear Lake is seven miles long and half as wide, and is all in California. Tule and Little Klamath Lakes are partly in each State. The country improves as we come eastward, but even here is not equal to the western valleys of the Pacific, where the valleys are of the choicest of all the earth.

Stretching away far eastward one can see from here a snowy range, known as the Goose Lake Mountains, that appear white in the distance, strikingly so. Mr. Applegate, who is a surveyor, and has had much to do with chain and compass through this country, tells me that our altitude is about 4,000 feet. Of course, frosts are liable to come at unseasonable times, but the Winters are generally so mild that cattle and horses need little assistance or care. We have come eastward toward the range of Modoc land, and I have taken some pains to give an idea of the region they inhabited.

As I was coming over to Clear Lake, this morning, I met a strange procession, made up of Warm Springs Indians, an escort of soldiers, and a number of wagons, two of which contained the Modoc prisoners. Capt. Jack and his most illustrious warriors were ignominously hauled about over rocky roads in a common freight-wagon. The prisoners are being brought from all parts and collected at Camp Boyle, where they will remain until final disposition is made of them.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS THINK OF THE SHAH'S RECEPTION.

The London *Times* says the Shah's stay in London elicits the following lively remarks from the St. Petersburg *Mir*:

"The events of the Spring have diverted public attention from Europe for a time. The fashionable topic now-a-days is Asia. Things began with the Khiva expedition being represented in an exaggerated way, and made the subject of the most unjustifiable remarks by the English as well as the Austro-Hungarian Press. After this the publication of the diplomatic correspondence on the matter, the journey of the Shah, and the announcement of the Turkestan Railway project by M. de Lesseps—a gentleman so hateful to 'bloody Albion'—added fresh fuel to the flames, and gave the question an altogether unexpected importance. Naturally enough, the Russian Press, being directly interested in the business, attended to it most earnestly, and some of the leaders published at Moscow and St. Petersburg during the visit of the Shah were almost entirely transmitted to London by telegraph. With the Shah's departure the interest in Asiatic affairs declined, but it is greater than ever in England now that he has gone there. The English journals, Ministers, and Parliament are endeavoring to give the Shah a brilliant reception. Money is no object, and the cuirassed squadron is being equipped to welcome him to the British shores. Even the Queen, notwithstanding her delicate health, leaves her usual residence at Balmoral, and comes to London to greet the Shah. In a word, proud Albion is doing all she can to astonish the Shah by the pomp and luxury of the reception which she has determined to give him; and all this only in order to outdo Russia, and to efface from his mind the pleasing reminiscences he took with him from St. Petersburg. From the naïve language of the English papers, it is clear that in all the festivities in honor of the Shah, England is showing her spite against Russia rather than her friendship for Persia. But, notwithstanding this, the English papers do not scruple to tender the Shah the most ardent assurances of eternal friendship, promising him the support and assistance of the English people, if he will only undertake to civilize his people with the assistance of the Western Powers, in which case he is to be accorded protection from the voracious appetite of his Northern neighbor. Of course, allusions to the fate of Hanjee, Shirvan, and Erivan gracefully mingle with those siren songs of the British tiger, who, it would appear, is intent upon making a moral conquest of the traveling ruler of Iran. But, however flattering all this gushing language may appear to the Persians, it is impossible not to perceive that these obtrusive assurances are, in reality, anything but complimentary to the Shah and the statesmen of his suite. If the Persian travelers are to believe the English, they must be supposed ignorant of all which has occurred in India and the ancient dependencies of Persia—in Khorassan, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, now torn from Persia chiefly by the intrigues and corrupt practices of Great Britain. In Europe the English tiger when interceding in favor of Poland may succeed in being considered a human animal by some incorrigible simpletons; but has Persia already forgotten the sanguinary drama of the Mysore, the Mahratta war, and the general rebellion, excited by English policy and sustained by English gold to supply an opportunity for the plunder of the Indian Princes? Do the English really imagine that the Persians have forgotten to whom they owe the failure of their endeavors to recover those two pillars of their independence, Herat and Cabul? Or do the English indulge in the illusion that Persian statesmen are unacquainted with the admission made by Mr. Philip Francis, himself an English writer, that wherever in India or on her borders the English found no willing enemy they managed to get up an artificial quarrel? Indeed, the armies of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough and their operations in Cabul and Afghanistan must long have persuaded the Persians that on the eastern side of their territory, at any rate, they have nothing to expect from British assistance. Like the sons of Danäus, the English are much more terrible to the Persians as friends than as enemies, while Russia, even though she has been compelled to make Persia feel the strength of her arm in open war, nevertheless remains her true friend, and has been steadily so since the misunderstandings which led to hostilities have been removed. In the suite of the Shah there are enough enlightened statesmen who, amid the siren songs of the English diplomacy and Press, can distinguish the hidden growl of the perfidious and cruel tiger, and who, notwithstanding the thunder of the English iron-clads at Ostend, are well aware that England is powerless to defend the north-western frontiers of her Indian possessions. Nor can it be unknown to the Persian statesmen that the unprecedented cruelties and the fearful treachery which drowned in a sea of blood the great and national rebellion of India in 1857, have left in the minds of the Mussulman population an insatiable thirst for revenge, and that the people of Afghanistan, separated against their will from Persia, remember to this day their relationship with the inhabitants of Iran. We must also say that Turkey, who has accepted the protection of the Western Powers, has hardly fared sufficiently well to induce anybody else, least of all any dependent State like Persia, to go and do likewise. However much the English may endeavor to deceive the Shah as to the value of what he has lost by their intrigues and roguery on his southern and eastern frontiers; however ardently they may desire to irritate him against Russia, Persia has made sufficient advances in the art of politics without the assistance of English civilizers, to be able to discern her interests with her own eyes, and not to look at them through foreign spectacles, as does Turkey. She knows perfectly well that she has lost Shirvan and Erivan through her own fault and forever; but she will never cease to regard Herat and Cabul, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Bagdad as the natural frontiers of her empire, as the inalienable conditions of her existence and vitality, the recovery of which is a mere question of time. That the English themselves admit the necessity of Persia recovering her natural frontiers of the Tigris, Indus, and the Persian Gulf is proved by the half-comical, half-desperate effort they are making 'morally' to conquer the Shah. All this receives additional importance from the railway question mooted by M. de Lesseps. It is well known that to avoid the almost unconquerable obstacles of the Hindukush and Himalaya, the Orenburg-Indian line will have to decline from its straight course, and, striking west, pass through Persia. As yet the English flatter themselves that the line is impossible; but they said as much of the Suez Canal, and the name of M. de Lesseps is a guarantee that the work will be taken in hand steadily, energetically, and scientifically. As to the money, the rapidity with which the five milliards are being paid by the Paris Government shows clearly that the French, who knew how to complete the Suez Canal without English aid, will, in the present instance, be able to get on independently of British help."

The journal in which the above appears is one of the great daily papers of the Russian capital, and a vigorous advocate of the foreign politics attributed to the national party. Articles similar in spirit, though more moderate in tone, have recently appeared in many of the metropolitan organs, including even some of comparatively conservative politics. Ever since England asked for the definition of the Afghan frontier the Russian Press have found it impossible to restrain their feelings.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

CORNELL'S CREW.

THE MEN AND THEIR BOAT—THE TRAINER—DAILY EXERCISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Friday, July 4, 1873.

The festivities of the Fourth make but little change in the routine and monotonous life followed by the many different crews now in this city. With the exception of Harvard and Bowdoin, all the crews which are to participate in the coming race have already arrived; Williams arriving late last night. There will be no doubt about eleven boats in the race this year against seven which rowed last July. Of these eleven crews, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Trinity are the new ones, this being the first race at which any of these colleges have been represented, with the exception of Wesleyan, which entered a Freshman crew last year. But three of these new crews have as yet attracted any attention—Columbia, on account of its representing the Metropolis; Cornell, because it represents the youngest university in the country, and Dartmouth, on account of the gigantic size of its crew. The *personnel* and training of the Columbia crew have already been fully described in a previous letter; in this one a slight sketch will be given of the boys from Cornell.

The Cornell crew were under a severe course of training last year to enter the regatta at the time set apart, but, owing to financial embarrassments, the crew were unable to put in an appearance. This year, however, under a strict assessment, and levying of taxes, the university at Ithaca soon raised sufficient funds to equip a crew and provide an experienced trainer in the person of Henry Coulter. After being in training for a month, the crew left Ithaca a week ago, and arrived in Springfield last Saturday morning. Their quarters were taken at Mr. Foth's, about two miles from the city, directly opposite the quarters of the Columbias, and within a few rods of those of Harvard.

The crew were unable to row until Tuesday morning, owing to the non-arrival of their new shell from Blaikie, but when the many little after-touches were placed upon the boat, the people who had congregated on the shores to see them pull were not disappointed in the appearance they made. The men who form the crew are a stalwart-looking set, and are considerably older and larger than most of those who compose the other crews. Their three men in the waist are particularly large, and seem capable of doing much hard rowing. Upon visiting the men at their quarters the other evening, I found them busily engaged reading, lying on a beautiful green lawn, immediately before a very handsome modern mansion. Upon one plot of ground was set out a croquet set, at which game two of them were playing, while under a fine large oak one other of the crew was listlessly swinging in a hammock. Considering the surroundings, they seem to be the most favored in regard to quarters, the building particularly being large and airy.

As was said before, the crew have been under a thorough course of training for the past month, and, from their appearance, one would judge that it had been productive of beneficial effects. Their diet is nearly similar to that of the other oarsmen, consisting of plenty of meat, potatoes, rice pudding, tea, coffee, and sometimes ale. The theory adopted by Coulter is abundance of food, relying on hard work, instead of starvation, to keep off the fat. A long walk is in order an hour after breakfast, which is taken at 5:30 in the morning. Early rising and early retiring are strictly lived up to by Coulter, and he expects the men to be in bed at 9:30 P. M. At 9 A. M. the first row takes place. A good opportunity was given this morning to your correspondent of seeing the crew at their work. They pay particular attention to having a straight back, and all in the boat seem to maintain a single angle with each other. The body is well thrown forward, the knees are opened wide, and the body sinks between them. The oar is thrown as far back as possible, and the blade is inclined from the bow, the lower edge entering the water at an angle of about sixty-five degrees with the stem. This morning the men were full of life, and rowed exceedingly well together, keeping accurate time and making an exceedingly rapid recovery. Coulter rowed in his shell by their side, and was untiring in his efforts to make them catch the stroke properly. The stroke is an original one of Coulter's, and resembles none yet seen on the river. He calls it the "Newcastle stroke," and says it is a combination of the English and American. It certainly appears effective, whatever stroke it may be, and, according to Hamill, it is the stroke that will win, if the boys only pull a little quicker.

The crew will row upon the day of the race in a Blakie shell forty-nine feet long, twenty inces wide, and 135 pounds in weight, with sliding seats. The positions of the crew are now definitely settled, and will be as follows:

	Weight.	Age.	Height.
Anderson, bow	147	23	5 ft. 9 in
Ostrom, 5	153	22	5 ft. 9 in.
Southard, 4	145	22	5 ft. 8 in.
Dutton, 3	165	25	5 ft. 11 in.
Ferriss, 2	162	23	6 ft.
King, stroke	155	24	5 ft. 10 in.

Mr. Anderson, the bow, is a man who has always rowed more or less upon the Hudson River, and was bow oarsman of the crew last year. He is quite light, but very sinewy, and steers the shell very correctly. Ostrom, No. 5, is a powerfully-built man, with his muscles as cleanly cut and free from fat as can be desired. He pulls a very strong oar, and is one of the most reliable men in the boat. Southard is considered in fine condition, and although but slightly built, is capable of pulling a stout oar. Dutton, No. 3, is probably in the poorest condition of any man in the boat. He still has much fat on his loins, and although a strong man, has a disagreeable manner of following his oar around with one shoulder. Ferriss, No. 2, is a man of fine physical development, and is in splendid condition. He has much determination marked in his face, and is to be one of the contestants in the single scull race. King, the stroke, is very muscular, and pulls a remarkably beautiful oar. Coulter thinks him the strongest man in the boat, and one of the finest amateur oarsmen he has ever seen.

Among so many fine crews at Springfield it is hard to determine which is the best—indeed, no one can point to any one which has marked advantages or proficiency above the others. Each crew seems to be doing its best, and each is determined to win upon the day of the race. Cornell forms no exception; the men are quiet and unassuming, paying strict attention to their duties, and hoping by this means to surpass the liveliest hopes of their friends.

The Harvard University crew arrives to-morrow night, Bowdoin is expected the 12th, and then all the colleges will be represented.

A COLLEGE BOAT CREW RUN DOWN.

The Harvard Freshman boat crew, while out practicing at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday morning, for the approaching college regatta, met with an accident that very nearly resulted fatally to at least one of them. The *Union* says that they were proceeding up the river about 10:30 o'clock, and as the way was clear when they started were paying no attention to surrounding objects, but were giving all their thoughts to their rowing. Suddenly, when opposite the east shore ferry landing, they discovered the Agawam ferry-boat full upon them. The discovery of their position was too late to prevent collision, and the next instant the swinging bridge to the forward end of the ferry-boat was crashing the sides and outriggers of the frail craft of the boatmen. Four of the oarsmen saved themselves by climbing upon the ferry-boat, a third jumped into the water and swimming to the ferry-boat climbed up the sides, but the sixth, Mr. Gray, who was rowing stroke, became entangled in one of the broken outriggers under the water, and came very near being drowned. At this instant Mr. Webb, a Yale student, member of the Class of '76, who was on board the ferry-boat, jumped into the water regardless of clothes, and by his assistance Mr. Gray was rescued. The boys were taken ashore and their boat recovered soon after. It presented a dilapidated appearance, the outriggers of Nos. 2 and 4 being twisted beyond all hope of further usefulness, and several large seams being opened in her sides, besides having several ribs broken. It is not damaged, however, beyond hope of repair, and will probably be mended and used in the race. The accident was owing to the fact that the ferry-boat carries no whistle or other means of signalling other craft of danger, while the oarsmen, who never look round while rowing, having taken an observation at the start and found the coast clear, supposed they were all right.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

A mass-meeting of journeymen cigar-makers was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when projects of a reorganization of the trade for the Fall were discussed, and a Committee of Organization formed to take further action in the matter. The object of the movement is to devise means against a further depression of the trade, occasioned by "over-manufacturing" and other causes. It is estimated that since November of last year, 1,500 cigar-makers were without employment, and it is urged that consequently there is no need for twelve to sixteen hours work per day, while six hours work per day would be sufficient to employ all. The new organization is to cover the whole State.

A delegation of the German Cabinet-makers Union and of the newly-formed Turners', Planers', Sawers' and Molders' Association, started for Cincinnati a few days ago, to attend a convention of the employes of the furniture and piano-making trades. The object of the convention is to create a national organization, for the purpose of agitating the eight-hour question, the abolition of piece-work, the prohibition of the employment of children, and other labor reforms.

The branch of the International Working-Men's Society in this City, held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, yesterday, when the approaching sixth general congress of the "Internationals" was discussed. In pursuance to a late order of the General Council it is to be held on the 8th of September at Geneva, in Switzerland, and measures were taken to ensure a good representation from this City.

SUN PICTURES.

The progress of this beautiful art can hardly be more aptly illustrated than by the single fact that the method at first adopted, only a comparatively few years ago, for procuring daguerreotype portraits, required that a person should sit without moving for twenty-five minutes in a glaring sunshine. The advancement, therefore, as shown in the almost instantaneous process of the present day, is indeed most striking. In the first instance, as is well known, a concave mirror was employed to concentrate the rays of light on the plate, instead of a lens, the object of this being to obtain a greater number of rays, and thus to form a brighter image. The means had yet to be discovered of making the mercury adhere to the plate, for a feather would brush it away. Soon afterward, however, M. Fizeau ingeniously contrived to fix the images on the plate by gilding it; this was done by pouring on to the plate a few drops of a diluted solution of muriate of gold, and holding it horizontally over the flame of a spirit lamp, by which means the gold was deposited and formed a thin, beautiful film of the metal over the surface, making the picture more durable and effective. Of course the portraits taken at this early period were deficient in expression, but the art was hailed, and deservedly, as a wonderful triumph.

An anecdote may here be related, illustrating the struggles and trials of an inventor. About the year 1838, a lady in great distress of mind applied to a philosopher about the mental state of her husband. He was declared to be in a state of approaching insanity, for the idea had taken full possession of his mind that he could produce pictures by aid of the sun, without assistance from any human artist. The fears of this lady, however, who was the wife of M. Daguerre, were presently stilled, and in a short time she had the gratification of witnessing the realization of her husband's conception in beholding on the polished surface of a silver plate the first sun picture, whose lines so delicately drawn, and shades so harmoniously combined, at once impressed the observer that a greater artist than man had there been at work—an art of almost wondrous and magical effects, but at that time in its utter infancy, and therefore very imperfect in its results.

But photography on paper differs in many important respects from the daguerreotype process, though requiring, like the latter, the camera and the lens, and to such men as Talbot, Claudet, Fizeau, Draper, and a few others, is the world indebted for the astonishing developments made in this line. To Mr. Archer, an English chemist, is due the honor of that most important and beautiful improvement, the collodion process. It was simply making available the well-known fact that gun-cotton will dissolve in ether, forming a very remarkable fluid, which, on being poured on a glass plate, evaporates rapidly, and leaves behind a delicate film, finer than the finest tissue paper—more delicate, in fact, than the membrane of a fly's wing. It occurred to several persons to employ this substance in photography, and, after a good deal of care, a most exquisite process was found out. The pictures produced by this process were called negatives—a good term for such a production, it being the very negative of nature—the exact opposite—what is white in nature being black here, and the reverse. But in reality this contrariety is an immense advantage, the negatives serving so admirably for transferring positive pictures on to sensitive paper.

To M. Claudet, who, from the earliest time of the daguerrean invention, displayed great genius and ability in perfecting the various processes, is due the credit of having first perceived the necessity of aiding the artistic effect of his representations by subsidiary adjuncts of a different kind. He it was who originated the practice of placing painted backgrounds behind the persons whose portraits were to be taken; thus an infinite variety of scene might be afforded by the operator simply providing himself with a few subjects skillfully adapted to the requirements of the occasion. By him, also, was devised that extremely pleasing adaptation of mechanical adjustments for bringing many miniature representations of the same individual under different aspects, to be impressed in regular compartments of the same plate and framed together.

Without undertaking to treat, in detail, of the history or principles involved in the numerous specialties of this wonderful art, from the time of its introduction to the present period, some of the most interesting developments of the process, of recent date. will here be spoken of.

In the matter of engraving, photography is destined to peculiar service, and, in the production of engraved surfaces in metal by this means, encouraging progress has been made. To accomplish this, a pure silver surface is exposed to the action of iodine, a film of iodide of silver being thus obtained. The plate is then exposed in the camera, and is next submitted to the action of an electrotype battery. The copper only attaches itself to these portions of the plate which have been rendered conductors of electricity by the action of the light, and a well-defined image in copper is the result. The plate is next dried, and etching-solution poured over it, composed of sulphuric acid and nitrate of potash; this attacks the shadows or exposed portions of the silver plate, while the copper parts are not affected. After etching to the required depth, the copper may be removed by aqua regia, leaving a finely etched image on the silver plate.

In the beautiful process known as carbon printing, some exquisite productions, equal in every respect to the finest silver prints, are now obtained. The operation is ingenious and interesting. An endless band of ordinary paper, about twenty feet long, is prepared by pasting its two ends together; this is placed upon two rollers, one above the other, and ten feet apart, and provided with the means of adjustment for the proper tension upon the paper. The band of paper is now put in motion by rotating the rollers, and, at the same time, a warm bath of melted gelatine, with any desired pigment, carbon, or color, with or without a portion of glycerine added, is placed underneath the lower roller, and in contact with the surface of the paper as it passes under the bottom roller. The revolving paper licks up the colored gelatine, rises up, passes over the upper roller, and descends again into the bath for another layer, the first layer having during its passage become partially set or solidified. By attention to the temperature of the bath, the speed of the rollers, and the temperature of the room, any desired thickness of coating may be given to the paper. By changing the vessel containing the pigment, different layers of colored pigment may be placed on the tissue—as the paper thus prepared is called. The tissue when dry is ready for use, and it is rendered sensitive in the following manner: The required piece of paper is placed in a bath of bichromate of potash solution, formed by dissolving one part of the salt in ten parts of water; in about one or two minutes the tissue becomes limp, but not sticky, and it is at once taken out and hung to dry in a dark place, for about eight or nine hours. A slight dusting of French chalk is given to the tissue, and it is then placed in the printing frame, with the gelatine side next to the negative. In testing the length of exposure, a piece of the albumenized paper is printed to a certain shade of color, which is assumed as a standard and called a unit; the exposure required is given, as experience indicates, to one or several units of light, and, the amount once known, successive prints may be taken from the said negative with a good degree of certainty.

In another process, almost as rapid as type printing, a sheet of gelatine is placed upon a thin sheet of mica, and soaked in a bichromate solution; it is then placed with the mica side to the negative and exposed to the light, and, after exposure, the soluble portion of the gelatine is washed away, and the picture is thoroughly dried. This picture, which is in relief, is placed upon a clean plate of lead or other soft metal, hydraulic pressure is applied, the gelatine picture is impressed, and the mold thus obtained is used for printing in the following manner: A few drops of warm gelatine, mingled with any desired pigment, are placed upon this mold, and a moderate pressure is applied with a glass plate or other flat surface; the superfluous gelatine exudes, leaving only the depressions filled with the ink, and the varying thickness of the pigment gives the light and shade of the picture, the effect being remarkably beautiful.

The elements of mezzotint engraving are, in a method as simple as it is ingenious, most attractively developed. At the same time that the image of the object is thrown on the prepared collodion plate in the camera, the image of a sheet of white paper, covered with closely-ruled black lines, is thrown upon the same plate, and at the same time, through another opening, from an exactly opposite direction. A negative is thus obtained capable of printing a positive picture having the required lines in the high lights obliterated, and intensely developed in the deep shadows. A gelatine picture, printed as in the preceding process, gives the matrix from which an electrotype plate is produced, to be printed from as an engraved copper plate.

Photographs of the moon and sun were among the earliest achievements in the applications of this art to astronomical purposes, and a photograph of the sun, exhibited to the American Academy, by Prof. Winlock, in the Spring of 1870, and which was taken with a lens of forty feet focus and four inches aperture, excited great interest. It being difficult to place a tube of this length in an inclined position, it was laid horizontally, and an image of the sun reflected into it by a plain mirror of unsilvered glass. When this mirror was blackened on one side it become heated to such an extent as to shorten the focus of the lens nearly three feet. The image obtained was about four inches in diameter, and free from the distortion produced by an eye-piece. The instantaneous exposure was effected by passing a diaphragm with a slit in it between the lens and the mirror, a better effect being thus produced than by placing it near the plate-holder. The lens was not achromatic, its slight curvature rendering this unnecessary. It was corrected for spherical aberration by means of an artificial star, produced by a soda-flame, and a collimator, of an aperture slightly greater than that of the lens.

It has even been found practicable to register the action of the human heart, by means of photography. The device by which this result is attained consists of a thin india-rubber bag, to which a short glass tube is attached; sufficient mercury is poured into the apparatus to fill the bag and a portion of the tube, and the instrument is placed over the heart of the person to be examined. Thus arranged, every pulsation of the heart is indicated by a corresponding movement of the mercury in the tube, and, by suitable photographic apparatus, provided with a moving sensitive slip of paper, a perfect registration of the extent and rate of the pulsations is obtained.

Even the submarine regions are made subject to the power of photographic action, as has been most ingeniously demonstrated by Prof. Agassiz. In order to determine how far those regions are pervious to light, he took a plate prepared for photographic purposes, and inclosed it in a case contrived so as to be covered by a revolving lid in forty minutes. This apparatus was lowered to the required depth, and, at the expiration of the period stated, was drawn up and developed in the usual way. Evidence was thus obtained of the operation of the actinic rays at very great depths.

But it would require a volume to set forth the many remarkable applications and processes, even of comparatively recent date, involved in this astonishing art. Something, however, may here be added in regard to the rapidity of photographic action. It is estimated that 1-27000th of a second is sufficient to fix the solar image, yet this is a long time in comparison with that in which photographs are taken by the electric light. Experiments have shown that the duration of the illuminating spark does not exceed 1,000,000th of a second, yet a clear and distinct photographic image is obtained by a single electric discharge. By this means may be shown the real form of objects to which a deceptive appearance is given by their rapid movement. Thus, if a wheel on whose side any figure is drawn in conspicuous lines be made to rotate with the greatest possible velocity, the figure will present to the eye only a series of concentric bands of different shades; but, let it be photographed while in motion, by the electric flash, and the wheel will appear stationary, with the figure perfectly well defined.

CRICKET.

THE ST. GEORGES VISIT PHILADELPHIA AND PLAY THE GERMANTOWN AND MERION CLUBS.

The St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, played two matches in Philadelphia on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, against the Germantown and Merion Clubs. The Germantown match was commenced on Thursday morning, and was continued on Friday. During the last hour of the game intense excitement was manifested, and the St. Georges labored hard to take their rival's wickets, but 7 o'clock arrived, and, according to agreement, the stumps were drawn. The game consequently resulted in a draw. Bowman and Gibbs, two of the St. George's best men, were absent. The following was the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First inning.		Second inning.	
Cashman, b. Norley	1	c. Brown, b. Norley	5
Jones, b. Brewster	9	run out	21
Lemmon, b. Brewster	16	l. b. w., b. Brown	42
W. Smith, b. T. Hargreaves	18	l. b. w., b. Norley	5
Moeran, c. and b. T. Hargreaves	17	b. Caldwell	4
Sleigh, c. T. Hargreaves, b. Norley	5	b. Norley	0
Talbot, b. Norley	9	not out	5
Harcombe, not out	3	b. Caldwell	5
Mostyn, b. Norley	0	c. Caldwell b. Norley	0
Green, b. Norley	2	c. J. Hargreaves, b. Norley	3
J. Smith, b. Norley	5	l. b. w., b. Norley	1
Byes	4	Byes	2
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	4
Wides	3	Wides	2
Total	93	Total	99

GERMANTOWN.

First inning.		Second inning.	
Large, run out	27	c. and b. Smith	39
Brewster, b. Jones	3	c. and b. Smith	5
Joe Hargreaves c. Mostyn, b. Jones	2	b. Jones	12
John Hargreaves c. Sleigh b. Jones	6	b. Jones	13
Caldwell, b. Jones	2	not out	22
Norley c. Lemmon, b. Jones	7	c. Cashman, b. Moeran	2
R. Hargreaves, run out	5		
Brown, b. Jones	2		
T. Hargreaves c. Sleigh, b. Smith	5	b. Moeran	2
Rhodes, b. Jones	0		
Murgitroyde, not out	6	not out	3
Byes	9	Byes	8
Leg byes	4	Leg byes	2
Wides	3	Wides	0
Total	81	Total	108

On Saturday, a match was played at Germantown between the St. George's and Merion Clubs. The game was exceedingly interesting, and being a one-day's match, was decided in favor of the St. George's Club on the first innings. The following was the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Inning.

W. Smith, c. Brown, b. Ashbridge	7
Harcombe, c. Sayres, b. Ashbridge	6
Jones, c. Haines, b. Sayres	15
Moeran, c. Comfort, b. Ashbridge	3
Lemmon, l. b. w. b. Ashbridge	9
Cashman, b. Hartshorne	9
Sleigh, l. b. w., b. Hartshorne	6
Hamilton, not out	19
Talbot, b. Hartshorne	0
J. Smith, b. Hartshorne	0
Green, b. Hartshorne	0
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 2; wides, 6; no balls, 1	14
Total	88

MERION.

First Inning.

G. Ashbridge, b. Smith	5
Brown, run out	5
Ewing, c. W. Smith, b. Moeran	0
R. Ashbridge, b. Smith	0
Comfort, b. Smith	0
Sayres, c. Talbot, b. Moeran	20
Winslow, b. Moeran	0
Hartshorne, b. Smith	0
Jones, c. Hamilton, b. Smith	1
Townsend, c. Cashman, b. Moeran	2
Haines, not out	2
Wides	1
Total	36

ILLEGAL BEQUEST FOR MASSES.

Judge Jones, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, has decided that a man cannot bequeath money to have masses said for the repose of his soul. The circumstances of the case are these: Leopold Schmucker died in St. Louis a short time ago, leaving a will devising, among other legacies, $4,000 to a friend, to be disposed of for purposes understand by that friend. It was ascertained that the purposes understand by the trustee was the saying of masses oor the repose of the soul of the deceased. The heirs of the dead man disputed the validity of these legacies, which were three in number, aggregating the above amount. The matter came before Judge Jones, on appeal from the Probate Court, and he decided that the bequests were in violation of the Constitution of the State, which prohibits any "gift, sale, or devise of land to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination."

LAGER-BEER ON SUNDAY.

A TOUR THROUGH THE BEER GARDENS OF THE CITY—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

In view of the proposed strict enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, involving the closing of the beer gardens, a TIMES reporter yesterday made a tour of the various lager-beer gardens and saloons in the Bowery, the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, for the purpose of observing the manner in which these places were conducted on the Sabbath. Nearly all the places visited were found to be orderly, and, with the exception of the sounds of music, which occasionally reached the ear, there was but little to attract attention, and not a single drunken or disorderly person was met with.

The Atlantic Garden had the front doors closed and the blinds down. The side doors only were open, and from the street there was no indication that beer was being sold within. On entering by one of the side doors, the reporter found himself in the large music-hall or garden, where about 2,000 persons, evidently working men, with their wives and families, were seated, enjoying their lager and listening to the music from the Vienna band. The audience was constantly changing—one stream of persons going out while their places were being filled by new arrivals. The best of order was preserved, every one occupying a seat, except when about to leave, the exits generally taking place during the intervals between each selection of music. The manager of the garden told the reporter that he would find the same order at all times, afternoon or evening, and that no drunken or disorderly person was permitted to enter or remain on the premises, much less be supplied with liquor or beer.

The Bowery and Pacific Gardens also had their doors closed, although an easy entrance could be obtained by turning a handle. All outside appearance was in proper observance of the Sabbath day, and inside everything was being conducted in good order. The visitors, comprising both sexes, including children, sat quietly at their tables, and drank their lager while listening to the music. With the exception of an occasional laugh during the intervals between the pieces, arising, doubtless, from some remark made at the table, nothing approaching disorder could be discerned; and even this laughing could not possibly be heard in the street. The proprietors of these gardens would express no opinion on the Sunday law at present, as they did not believe it would ever be carried into effect so far as prohibiting music and the sale of lager in gardens of this character; and said, further, that they deemed it time enough to talk when any active movement was made to suppress what they thought was merely an innocent enjoyment.

In the Tenth Ward all the lager-beer saloons had their front doors closed, and the shades pulled down; but admission could be gained by the side or hall doors. Not a sound could be heard on the outside of any of them, although a number of guests were partaking of their lager within. In those that were yesterday visited, when any of the drinkers were inclined to be a little noisy, a quiet reminder from the keeper of the place immediately checked the outburst, and all loud talk became at once subdued. Harmony Garden was fairly attended, but, with the exception of the stream of persons going in and out, there were no outside appearances of business, and nothing that could be called noise or disturbance. At Eldridge Garden everything was very quiet, the visitors partaking of their lager in the open space at the rear, amid flowers and the singing of canary birds. Ex-Assemblyman Conrad Gieb, the proprietor of the place, said he "approved of keeping the doors closed, and the shades shut; but did not approve of prohibiting those who liked lager from getting it on a Sunday. It was impossible to make people moral by law. To prohibit the sale of lager would be to excite persons to purchase liquor on Saturday night, and thus offer a premium for drunkenness at the homes. A working man, whose family is confined in a tenement-house all the week, has only the Sunday to take them out, and a German will naturally take his wife and children to a place where he and they can hear music and get their lager. These persons do not get drunk on such occasions, but if the law compels them to stop in their houses, through depriving them of those little attractions which induce them to leave their heated rooms, the health of the family will be injured, while the man sits moodily over the liquor he has purchased on the Saturday night." He said further, that he "had seen the effect of the former Sunday Liquor law, and knew men who were made drunkards by it, only because they were prevented getting their lager on Sunday." Peter Gruber, the wine importer, said that "closing the lager and wine saloons on Sunday would not decrease the sale or drinking of those commodities. During the former exercise of the Sunday law, clubs were formed, and purchases of lager by the keg and wine by the gallon were very frequent. In the next house to where he lived there had existed such a club; and, being without restraint, the members and friends would assemble—of course without their wives and families—get drunk and create far greater disturbances than would at any time be permitted in any lager-beer garden or saloon. Excursion parties would be again the rage, and unlicensed bars would be opened on the barges, leading to unrestricted rowdyism, drunkenness, brawls, fights, and perhaps murder. The keeping open of the local lager-beer and wine saloons, where the people who met together were generally known to each other, would not have half the evil effects that would certainly arise from these rowdy excursions with a congregated mass of unbridled dispositions, totally unknown to each other and caring little about the amenities of society."

In the Eleventh Ward the lager-beer saloons were very orderly and quiet. In the vicinity of Tompkins-square, the doors and shades were closed, although persons passed in and out, apparently merely to quench their thirst after taking a walk in the square. In the majority of cases the man was accompanied by his wife and two or three little ones, all of whom appeared to relish their glasses of cool lager. The visitors did not seem to desire to remain a long time in the saloons, but drank their lager as they sat quietly at the table, and then, went out again for a further walk. In the Seventeenth Ward, along Avenue A and First-avenue, the lager-beer saloons were well patronized, although nothing like disorder could be detected. Concordia Halle, Germania Halle, and many others were constantly filled with an ever-changing crowd of persons, embracing both sexes and many children; and notwithstanding the fact that the empty lager-beer kegs were constantly being replaced by full ones, nothing like drunkenness could be detected at any of these places. It was a rare thing to hear even one of the guests call for liquor, although the cry of "swei lager" was constant and continuous. The front doors of all these places were closed, still there was no difficulty in securing both ingress and egress. The proprietors of all these places were too busy to talk on the proposed exercise of the Sunday law, except merely to say they did not think it would go into effect. One proprietor, however, said he would like "to know how the Excise Board expected to get their license-money if they deprived lager-beer sellers of the only day upon which they do any business. The Germans work all the week, and it is only on Sunday that they enjoy themselves."

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Last Wednesday, at 10:30 P. M., the magazine of the Cambria Coal and Iron Company, at Patesville, Penn., exploded, completely demolishing the building and tearing up the ground for several hundred yards in every direction, uprooting trees, and leaving everything in a state of complete chaos. The inhabitants for miles around imagined there had been an earthquake, and, strange to say, the trembling or rather rocking of the houses did not subside for several seconds—the shock destroying innumerable window-glasses, and otherwise damaging the surrounding property. At the time of the explosion the magazine contained 700 pounds of giant powder and nearly seventy pounds of nitro-glycerine; the building was worth about $3,000, and supposed to be fire-proof. The general opinion in the neighborhood is that some unknown parties attempted to break into the magazine for the purpose of stealing powder for the Fourth of July, and that by some means their light came in contact with the powder, thereby causing the catastrophe. It is not at present fully determined that any one is missing from the neighborhood, as many of the working men of the vicinity are comparative strangers, and their movements are known little of. If there were any persons killed it would be next to impossible to find their remains amid the terrible upheaval of earth and stones. The matter creates intense excitement, and the scene of the explosion is visited by hundreds of people.

TWO LITTL HEROES.

Two little heroes live in Sharon, Mass. On Wednesday afternoon last they accomplished a feat which, doubtless, will be a pleasant recollection to them all their lives. On that afternoon two gentlemen were out rowing on a pond in the town, and, in attempting to recover an oar which one of them had dropped, they upset their boat, and, of course, both fell into the water. Their cries for help were heard by these two boys, Masters Fred Holder, aged twelve years, and Charles J. Tyler, aged nine, and they, in a light skiff, speedily paddled to the aid of the imperiled gentlemen. They exacted from the imperiled men, while still in the water, a promise that they would implicitly obey directions, and not, by struggling, endanger their own skiff, and then, by careful management, taking one on either side of the boat, succeeded in rescuing both and landing them safely.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS, PHILOLOGICAL AND CRITICAL. Selected from the papers of JAMES HAWLEY, LL. D., 8vo. pp. 424. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

It is at once the reproach and the misfortune of our social and governmental systems, that they make, and even admit no provision for the encouragement of literature, of science, and of art. To say this of ourselves, is to say that we have neglected, or that we are necessarily unable, to give direct aid, as a community, to those who are at once the exponents and the motive power of progress in the highest departments of civilization. Literature suffers most from this neglect. The services of scientific men are called for, and well paid, by the general government, by the States, and by municipal bodies the country over; and painters, sculptors and architects may look forward to the chance of obtaining from such bodies important commissions, which at least may be regarded as the great prizes in their various professions. The fact that such employment is too often given to those who least deserve it, only shows that we are not free from that corruption and favoritism that is found in all countries, and under all forms of government. But the man of letters is, to use the expressive metaphor of slang, left out in the cold. If he has not from his own possessions, or from some business in which he is interested, an income that will provide him with the means of living in moderate comfort while he writes and pursues his studies, his lot is hard. No matter how great his recognized ability, or how high his purpose, he is left to live merely upon what he can earn from day to day; and, unless he writes for the "penny dreadfuls," which a man of ability and high purpose is not likely to do, no one who has not an experimental knowledge of the subject knows how very little those earnings are. The daily drudgery of teaching, or some connection, more or less direct, with journalism, which is but another form of the drudgery of daily teaching, must furnish him with the staff upon which he leans as he toils along the rugged path. Fellowships or scholarships worth consideration, pensions, and places in the civil service which do not require daily attendance and constant attention, of these which in Europe afford needful aid to able and worthy men of letters, we have none. And one result of this lack is that literature is pursued here as a profession under the most disheartening and depressing circumstances, and that men who could do much to elevate our intellectual tone, and to give us a standing in the world of letters, toil on in obscurity, known only to a comparative few of their own class, even if they do not, perforce, abandon their favorite pursuits in despair, or sink with weary hearts into early graves.

The volume before us suggests these almost trite reflections. Their author's very name is probably unknown to one in 500 of the readers of THE TIMES; he had neither honor nor reward at all worthy of his merits during his life; and yet, as Prof. Whitney says, with equal justice and generosity, in the preface to his departed friend and colleague's volume, James Hadley "was, in the opinion of all who knew him most fully, America's best and soundest philologist, and his death, in the maturity and highest activity of his powers, is a national calamity, a calamity to the world of scholars." The twenty-seven best years of his life, the man of whom that could be justly said by such a man, passed as a tutor and professor in Yale College, producing little, very little in comparison with his ability, that will remain as a witness to his rich intellectual endowment and his wide and accurate erudition. This volume shows the quality of what he could have given to the world, in the higher, in the very highest, departments of linguistic and critical literature, if his studies had been encouraged, and his necessary daily labors had been less imperative and less exhausting to his nervous energy.

The first, the longest, the most carefully finished, and, perhaps, the most important of the essays or "papers" here presented to the public is a discussion of a minute but very interesting point in history, or rather ethnology—the Ionian migration—a point in the history of the Hellenic peoples which antedates all authentic Greek records, and which can only be considered in the light of probability and inference. The author's own conclusion is that it is one of those problems in ancient history of which the solution is more to be desired than looked for, in which, indeed, the deficiency or uncertainty of the data is such as almost to preclude the hope of a satisfactory solution. But the discussion is one of very great interest, and the reader who has some knowledge of the Greek tribes and of the manner in which they took possession of and distributed themselves through the Peloponnesus and the adjacent countries will find in this learned and acute paper a rich mine of knowledge and of suggestion as to the very earliest condition and movement of that most important of what may be called the ancient branches of the great Aryan or Indo-European stock. The eighth paper on the Italicans and Greeks is of kindred interest, but of more purely philological character. Its chief value consists in its contrast of the method of the scientific Indo-European school of etymology with that of the empirical school, which it is superceding, or rather has superseded. Prof. Ross, of Halle, a classical scholar of high repute and a traveler of wide and minute observation in Greece and the adjacent countries, published some years ago, a monograph in which he set forth, and with much acuteness, argues in support of a theory that the Latin language was derived directly from the Greek, and that there is no sufficient reason for believing that it represents the language of certain Italican peoples whose speech was equally ancient with the Greek, and akin to it only through a common derivation from a tongue, the earliest known representative of which is the Sanscrit. Of Sanscrit, Prof. Ross rather boasts than avows his entire ignorance; for the school of Indo-European philology, of which its discovery is the origin, he has very little respect. With regard to the Latin language, he believes that it holds much the same relation to the Greek that the French language does to the Latin; that is, that as French, though containing some non-Latin elements, is yet substantially Latin, only altered by time and corrupted by popular use, so, Latin itself is, in the same sense, substantially Greek, only subjected to the same modifying and degrading influences. A multitude of indisputable facts and analogies give a specious support to this theory. Obviously, were it not so the discussion would have less interest, and Prof. Hadley's triumph would be less notable. For it is great and undeniable. Ross' minute lexical comparison of the Latin and the Greek languages, upon which he relies to establish his position, is met by Hadley with one more minute, more learned, and more logical, which shows by argument, often tinged and softened with humor, that his opponent's position is quite untenable, and that an acquaintance with the venerable language that he flouts, and a discipline in the school of philology that he contemns, would have led a man of his ability and acuteness to an opposite conclusion. Students of language who would like to see the methods of the modern school of philology applied to the test of delicate questions with great power and skill, could hardly find a better example of such work than in this brief polemical essay. The few who, like Ross, in Germany, and Key, in England, still stand out against the purely scientific and, so to speak, positive school of Indo European philology, will soon be obliged to give in, or they will die in their obstinacy, the last of their kind. Prof. Hadley himself, recognizing the uncertainties and deficiencies that yet mar the perfection of that system, points with well-assured satisfaction to its stability and logical coherence, compared to the unscientific and unsatisfactory etymologizing that preceded it. He says, with truth, at the close of this essay, "If at times, we grow weary of the twilight in which we still move, and sigh with despairing hope for the perfect day, it may be well that a Prof. Ross should come and open for us a glimpse into the darkness visible, the realm of chaos and old night which we have left behind us, as we hope, finally and forever."

Two of the papers that will be found most interesting by the general reader, or rather by the reader whose interest in the study of language is greater than his philological acquirement, are the tenth, "On the formation of the Indo-European Futures," and the eleventh, "On Passive Formations." These are among a few of which Prof. Whitney says that they would have received a thorough revision at their author's hands, had he lived to see them published in this form. But the points upon which they would in that case have been modified are those of comparative philology, which is, and must be yet for a long period, if not forever, persistently progressive. But even in this respect they are authoritative as popular summaries, and in regard to their views of the English language they may be accepted as representing Prof. Hadley's final opinions. It may be worth while to notice that those opinions sustain the views recently put forth upon these subjects in a popular little book, *Words and their Uses*, one chapter of which, that entitled "The Grammarless Tongue," has been the occasion of not a little smart disputation. The absence of a future tense, and of a passive voice in the English verb are distinctly recognized by Prof. Hadley. Of the forms, "is being built," and "were being done," he says that "it can hardly be denied that they are somewhat illogical, and, perhaps, yet more unwieldy;" but he prudently adds, that from their convenience "they will be likely to maintain themselves against all opposition, at least in the language of conversation and contemporaneous speaking, and (he writes in 1867) may possibly gain a place at last even in polite literature."

A paper upon the English Possessive Case has value and interest less because of its clear showing against an elaborate argument published in the *British Philological Society's Transactions* in favor of the "John his book" formation, that the genitive in *s*, which belonged to the earliest Anglo-Saxon, has never dropped out of the language, but has never ceased to be in use, (for that point has long been settled in the opinion of students of the language,) than for its clear setting forth of the true history of the formation, and its explanation of the facts which in past days led some scholars to the opposite opinion. The paper is very pleasant and instructive "study" in the English language.

A review of the first two parts of Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*, and a paper upon *English Vowel Quantity*, are rich with learning and alive with suggestiveness. But the subject is one of extremest difficulty, if not, indeed, of impossibility of satisfactory treatment. Sounds are so delicate in their shades of difference, so evanescent and shifting, and what is more to the purpose, so difficult of exact communication from one person to another, so almost impossible of unmistakable and durable expression by written characters, that the effort to discover how words were pronounced in past ages is hopeless. How could it be otherwise, when it is so difficult to record the sounds of speech in our own day, and when we have to go back only one generation to find ourselves on this point lost in uncertainty and confusion?

An appreciation of Tennyson in an elaborate review of his "Princess," some "Class Decisions," and a paper on the "Hebrew Chronology," and one on the "Language of Palestine in the time of Christ," complete a volume which is an invaluable contribution to our not very rich department of the higher critical scholarship. There is nothing within these covers that will not elevate and perpetuate the writer's reputation, except some of the "Class Decisions," which are all rather slight work to appear in a posthumous publication, and one or two of which might well have been omitted. We lay the volume down with sincere regret that it is the last that we shall have from its gifted and learned author, and deploring anew that there is no provision in our country by which men of such abilities and such acquirements as James Hadley's can be enabled to devote themselves more effectively to the higher literature.

We cannot close our notice without a word of hearty praise to the publishers and the printers of this very handsome book. Its style is manly, simple, and elegant. If its leaves had been left uncut it could not have been distinguished from the best productions of the London press, and it would have been better fitted for the handsome and substantial binding of which its intrinsic value and its external beauty make it worthy.

IN SEARCH OF THE CASTAWAYS. A Romantic Narrative, &c. By JULES VERNE. Lippincott & Co. 1873.

This wonderful book is by the author of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, and will be quite as popular as that most successful work. M. Jules Verne knows how to enchain the interest of his readers, young and old. This story is full of marvels; and, for a boy, the volume will be a present prized beyond all the works of the present season. It is profusely illustrated, and is issued in a style worthy of the Messrs. Lippincott's reputation.

THE GRAPHIC GUIDE TO VENICE. New-York: Brentano, Union-square.

This excellent guide to the Vienna Exhibition is published by the London *Graphic*, and is not only well arranged for the tourist, but is embellished with many excellent illustrations. It will doubtless be of great service to many persons who are now going over to Vienna for the first time.

POLITICO-RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE.

"The pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of June 22, "far outstrips in political importance those undertaken last year to Lourdes and La Salette. The railway companies having reduced fifty per cent. the fares of the trains bound for that shrine, enabled pilgrims to flock there from all parts of the country. Several of M. Beulé's prefects took on this occasion a zealous initiation in stimulating the religious and political zeal of those under their governance, who were susceptible of becoming votaries to the Saône-et-Loire Madonna. M. Belcastel and Count de Mon, and officers of MacMahon's staff, headed the pilgrims' trains which started from Paris. M. Ducros publicly patronized the Lyons committee charged to make known the special virtues of the image at Paray-le-Monial. In the mountainous Vivarais district, the *gardes champêtres* were employed to distribute pamphlets enjoining the peasants to leave their flocks and herds to the guardianship of St. Margaret, she having promised the Virgin to take care of the goods and chattels of rustics going to Paray-le-Monial. The Mayor of an important town in Brittany, tells me that on his way to Paris, last Wednesday, he found the stations at Rennes and Le Mans crowded with pilgrims. Gens. Charette and De Sonnis sent round—if one may be allowed to use so profane a term—the fiery cross to the Papal Zouaves in La Vendée and along the Loire. Their summons was enthusiastically obeyed; and these warriors were appointed by the Bishop of the diocese in which the shrine of Paray-le-Monial is situated to lay the banner of the Sacré Cœur, under which they had fought at Paray, in 1870, beside the relics of Our Lady and St. Margaret. The *Assemblée Nationale*, in its glowing telegraphic account of the religious ceremonies, estimates the number of pilgrims present at 20,000. Another clerical journal gives the hymn, in which this multitude, as with one voice, affirmed its political faith. You will be able to judge, from the subjoined translation, of the designs harbored by the promoters of this pilgrimage:

Royal Henry! Sovereign dear.
Return, we pray, to our relief;
Deign to lend a fav'ring ear
To Gallia in her hour of grief.

Without your aid, our troubled land
Must sink beneath the strangers' heel,
Must perish by the Teuton's hand,
That hand of hardest-tempered steel.

Monsieur Thiers has failed to rouse
Our martial ardor, once so high;
To triumph where our foes carouse,
Our Henry must to us draw nigh.

RENDERING FABRICS UNINFLAMMABLE.

It has sometimes been asserted that the rendering of wearing fabrics uninflammable is one of the "lost arts;" that, so far back as the days of the ancient Egyptians, material possessing this unique property was in use, being largely employed in enveloping the bodies of the dead in the operation of embalming. But the proof of such an art ever having existed is extremely meagre, and, as for the embalming practices among the Egyptians, the most recent and thorough investigation shows that no such quality or character ever pertained to the integuments in question. Determined to solve this question, as to the nature and preparation of mummy-cloth, some of the best specimens accessible were procured, and placed in the hands of the most eminent English chemists for examination. The bandages, or envelopes, were found to be composed of numerous bands, each several feet long, applied one over the other, fifteen or twenty times, and surrounding first each limb, and then the whole body, all applied and interlaced with extreme accuracy. The only difference in these bandages was in their greater or less fineness of texture; and a close examination of their character, under the microscope, disclosed the fact that in every instance they were made of flax or linen, and no evidence of uninflammableness could be discovered.

But, whatever be the fact in respect to the point thus involved, and whether or not the art be one to be revived or discovered, the importance of such a process is unquestionable. In the long list of casualties to be found in every day's paper, the instances are more and more numerous of women and children burned to death by the ignition of their clothing. As these cases generally occur in consequence of an immediate contact with the heat or coals of a grate or stove, or from gas, lamp, and candle flames, it is easy to see that the present mode of wearing extended skirts renders the risk much greater and increases the danger of a fatal sacrifice to fashion. Some of the garment stuffs now manufactured are extremely inflammable, and the style of wear and adjustment is also such as to render it next to impossible, in case of their ignition, to divest the wearer of them until serious injury has ensued—this, as is well known by many melancholy examples, being particularly true with reference to the lighter materials of which party and evening dresses are composed.

Nor is this apprehension of the imminent danger involved unheeded by the sex immediately concerned. Indeed, it is to those two most illustrious women of the present period, Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, that some of the most serviceable efforts to devise a remedy for this danger are due.

The first-named lady, on her own option it would appear, some time ago requested the Master of the Mint, Prof. Graham, to superintend a series of experiments, with a view to the discovery of some mode by which light dresses might be less liable to endanger the lives of their owners through catching fire. The Professor intrusted the details of this inquiry to two distinguished chemists, who first made critical examination of the numerous articles which have from time to time been employed or recommended for this purpose—none of the results proving satisfactory. Experimenting upon the sulphate of ammonia, they found that a solution containing seven per cent. of the crystals, or sixty-two per cent. of dry salt, is perfectly anti-inflammable. Tungstate of soda—which ranges among the salts that can be manufactured on a large scale at a cheap rate—when in solution containing twenty per cent., will, it is stated by these chemists, render muslin perfectly non-inflammable. This substance acts, apparently, by firmly enveloping the fibre, and in this way excluding contact with the air; it is very smooth, and of a fatty appearance, a property which facilitates the ironing process, instead of resisting it, as do other salts. Under these circumstances, the Queen's chemists prepared the following formula, as the one they found the most efficacious, and the most simple of application; "A concentrated neutral solution of tungstate of soda diluted with water to 28° Twaddle, (an alkalimeter so called,) and then mixed with three per cent. of phosphate of soda." This solution was found to keep well, and to answer a valuable laundry purpose in respect to any of the ordinary fabrics worn—it being only necessary to dip the cleansed article in the prepared fluid, then drain and dry it, after which it may be ironed; or, if preferred, the solution may be incorporated with the starch used in the stiffening. It was not claimed that tissues treated in this manner would not char or shrivel, and thus be destroyed, but that they would not blaze.

Some experiments subsequently made in France, by M. Buvert, under the auspices of the Empress Eugenie, attracted much attention at the time. The invention was a fire-proof dress—not only free from liability to accidental ignition, but which could not be forced into combustion; and of these qualities M. Buvert gave an exhibition, in person, to his imperial patron and suite, in the park of Compiègne, a cottage having been erected there for the purpose. The frame-work of this building was iron, and the roof and walls were made of fagots and other quickly-burning materials. The fire brigade attached to the château of Compiègne were in readiness, in case of their services being required. M. Buvert's dress was both fire-proof and water-proof. He wore a helmet like that of a diver, with an apparatus for supplying fresh air, and glasses to see through. At a given signal he set fire to the temporary cottage, and when the flames had got well ahead, he went into the midst of them several times with perfect impunity. The Empress, greatly excited by the scene, cried out repeatedly, "Enough; oh, it's quite enough!" The experiment was in every respect entirely successful; but M. Buvert did not make known the nature of the ingredients, nor the method of their employment.

Among the French processes for the attainment of this end—or, at least, for rendering wearing stuffs less inflammable, if not actually incombustible—those of MM. Debereiner and Elsner may be mentioned. The substances recommended by them for this purpose are borax, alum, and soluble glass, any one of these answering the purpose for wool and common stuffs; but fine and light tissues, which are, of course, the most liable to catch fire, cannot be treated in the same way. Borax, they state, renders fine textile fabrics stiff, causes dust, and will swell out under the smoothing-iron; so also does alum, besides weakening the fibers of the stuff, and making it tear easily. The *Répertoire de Chimie* recommends what it terms the most simple and speedy process, namely, that in which a weak solution of chloride of zinc is used. The most delicate white cambric handkerchief or fleecy gauze, or the finest lace, may, it asserts, by simply soaking in said solution, be so protected from blaze that, if held in the flame of a candle, they may be reduced to tinder without blazing. This method, which may be said to possess some advantages and disadvantages, has long been resorted to by stage-dancers for the protection of their dresses.

A very simple method is that recommended by M. Lunere, who states that, in order to render the various descriptions of muslins, as well as all other light stuffs used for wearing apparel, incombustible, he has found it necessary merely to mix with the starch used in making them up the half of its weight of carbonate of lime—commonly called Spanish chalk, or Spanish white—the muslin or other substance being then ironed as usual. The chalk thus added in no respect injures either the appearance, the quality, or the whiteness of the stuff. This process is even more simple, as well as more agreeable, than that of M. Lawageon, another well-known French chemist, who, some time ago, discovered that cotton cloth which has been exposed for a certain time to the vapor of burning sulphur, assumes such an amount of incombustibility, that, although it will char and become brittle when held over the flame of a spirit lamp, it cannot be made to take fire, while under like conditions similar cloth, but unprepared in this way, of course inflames immediately. M. Lawageon conceived that he had thus solved the problem—believing that domestic means might easily be devised for subjecting, after being washed, all white clothing to the vapor of sulphur, which would tend to make it still whiter. Such means, however, have yet to be contrived—though, for other reasons, which would seem sufficiently apparent, such a method could hardly be expected to be generally introduced.

In a recent paper on this subject, M. Patera argues against the idea of manufacturing incombustible fabrics by the employment of tungstate of soda, on account of the expensiveness of such an article. He proposes as a substitute a mixture of four parts of borax and three of sulphate of magnesia, dissolved into twenty or thirty parts of water. Into this mixture the article, whether muslin, crape, tulle, or other material of a similar nature, may be dipped and then dried, its comparative uninflammability being thus assured. The thorough and uniform impregnation of the article with th sisolution is, of course, essential, and the washing is to be performed when they are nearly dry.

The latest method of effecting this object, as described in one of the foreign technical journals, depends for its principle on the exclusion of oxygen, thereby preventing the spread of the flame—so that, although the fire may actually consume the material which has become ignited, it cannot be propagated or extended. The substance used in this new process is stated to consist of equal quantities of chloride of calcium and acetate of lime, which are treated in a particular way, and result in the formation of crystals, these crystals being mixed with the starch used in stiffening fabrics of any kind. Full details of this process and its results we have not yet seen; but it is probable, judging from past experience, that the desideratum of a perfect method for this purpose is still unrealized.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The Shah of Persia took his departure from London on the 5th inst. for Paris.

The Spanish Government has decided to do its utmost to crush the Carlist insurrection.

A dispatch from Rome says Count de Cambray-Digny has failed to form a Cabinet, and the crisis in the Ministry continues.

Intelligence has been received in London, via Bombay, of a rising among the Hindoo peasants in the district of Poonah.

The duel between MM. Ranc and De Cassagnac is to take place to-day, (Monday.)

It is officially announced that the Khan of Khiva and all his Ministers, who fled from the capital upon the approach of the Russian troops, have returned and submitted to Gen. Kaufman, the commander of the Russian forces.

The laying of the Atlantic cable of 1873 was successfully completed on the morning of the Fourth.

"The glorious Fourth" was celebrated in Madrid and Lisbon by grand banquets.

A dispatch from Havana says the planters have agreed to pay a tax of $2 for each slave, instead of sending them to work on the Trocha. The owners of runaway Chinamen now in the Government depots have offered them to the authorities to work on the Trocha, and the Captain General has determined to accept them.

The Pope has so far recovered his health as to be able to walk in the Vatican grounds without assistance.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine is named for the latter part of September at Compiegne.

The Customs authorities at Lisbon have fined the Captain of the steam-ship Murillo 200,000 reis for failing to visit that port, for which he had cargo, after running into and sinking the emigrant ship Northfleet.

HOME.

Dispatches from Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and other Western cities, report that for three days past storms of unparalleled severity for this season have ravaged the West, and while the destruction of property has been great, the most mournful incident is the loss of twenty lives in Wisconsin by the capsizing of the boats of a pleasure party during a gale. Through large areas of several States the damage to growing crops, fences, outhouses, and other property has been immense.

The first reunion of the Sixty-second Regiment United States Colored Infantry was held in Jefferson City, Mo., on Saturday.

A party consisting of a man, a woman and a child are supposed to have been carried over the Niagara Falls on Friday.

Ralph E. Bigelow, a leading citizen of Paxton, Mass., committed suicide Friday.

Flanagan, who was charged with the murder of Martin A. G. Evans, of Wheeling, West Va., was acquitted by the Coroner's jury Saturday.

There were thirteen deaths from cholera in Memphis on Saturday; nine in Nashville, Tenn.; ten in Cincinnati, and one in Wheeling, West Va.

Judge Wilson is at Washington to look up the proceedings thus far taken in the case against the old Credit Mobilier stockholders by the Government for his personal information, and, as the author of the act under which proceeding are instituted, he takes great interest in the case.

A statue of Ethan Allen was unveiled at Burlington, Vt., Saturday.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, declares the Sioux and other powerful Indian tribes to be peaceably inclined.

It has been decided that the lands valuable on account of deposits of carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, sulphur, alum, and asphalt may be patented under the Mining act of May 10, 1872.

The Union Camp-meeting at Sea Cliff Grove, Long Island, opened Saturday morning, and will be continued for the next ten days.

At the Dexter Park (Chicago) Summer races, Friday, the running race was won by Carrie P.; the 2:27 trotting race by Fred Hooper, and the pacing premium by Harry. On Saturday, the trotting race for $3,000 was won by Caldwell.

The July meeting of the Columbus (Ohio) Driving Park Association closed Saturday. In the morning, the two races, interrupted by the rain on Thursday, were completed. In the 2:40 trot there were twelve entries. Barney took the first money. The race for all running horses, for $500, was won by Millie Cad. The big race of the meeting was free for all horses for a purse of $1,200, and was won by Mohawk.

Saturday was the second day of the Hampton Park, Springfield, Mass., July meeting. The race was contested by J. J. Bowen's Camors and E. Hubbard's Nonsuch. Camors won. The trotting race for 2:50 horses was won by J. W. Brown's Julia Hayes.

At the Syracuse Driving Park meeting on Saturday, the 2:45 race was won by Honest Dick. The second, a 2:40 race, by Tom Walker, and the third, a running race of half-mile heats, by Nellie Acroley.

LOCAL.

Frank Walworth, for the murder of his father, was sentenced yesterday to hard labor at Sing Sing Prison for life.

The principal portion of the repairs to the Tigress have been completed. She has been taken out of the dry-dock, and moored alongside of the long dock.

Although there were forty-three alarms during the day, the total loss from fire on the Fourth was only about $13,500.

Eliza Mary Ann Hamblin, the fourth wife of the late Thomas Sowerby Hamblin, a well-known actor, died at her residence, No. 146 West Twenty-fourth-street, Saturday.

Controller Green has awarded the City stocks, the proposals of which were opened on Wednesday.

Controller Green reported, Saturday, that during the week past $22,950 53 was paid into the City Treasury.

Steam-ships Anglia, for Glasgow; France, City of Paris, Baltic, and Parthia, for Liverpool, sailed on Saturday. The St. Laurent, from Havre, and the Main, from Bremen, arrived.

In the case of Duden Frères & Co., whose books were recently seized by the Custom-house authorities, A. Gonner, general manager of the business of the firm, makes an affidavit, which sets forth that during the period that deponent was in the employ of said firm, they at divers times from 1865 to 1869, committed frauds upon the Government of the United States by using false and fictitious invoices of goods, and passing same through the Custom-house as genuine invoices; that the false invoices were always made out at Brussels, and that the amount of goods so passed through the Custom-house by the aid of such false or fictitious invoices amounted to over $500,000.

William L. Barclay, better known as Billy Barclay, one of the most prominent hotel thieves in the country, escaped from the Tombs Saturday.

BOOKBINDING AS A FINE ART.

Bookbinding appears to be an art still cultivated seriously by some of its adepts, to judge from a suit that has just been brought before the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. M. Combolle Duru sued the Count de Montbrison for a sum of 2,400 francs for binding a copy of the *Œuvres de Bernard de Palissy*, in a single volume, and for 1,400 francs for *Les Faïences de Henri II.*, also in one volume. The customer thought the sums excessive, and disputed the claim, and the judges appointed M. Trantz Bauzonnais, bookbinder, to examine the work and give his opinion; the expert presented his report in these terms: "I think the charge for this labor, both manual and intellectual, very moderate, and I would not myself undertake to do it for the price." The tribunal in consequence gave a verdict for the full amount of 3,800 francs with costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 7—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$5,399,200
Increase in Specie	5,889,900
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	951,000
Increase in Deposits	8,328,600
Decrease in Circulation	35,200

	July 6, '72.	June 28, '73.	July 5, '73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	296,901,800	281,506,600	286,905,800
Gold & Gold Notes	28,785,500	27,661,500	33,551,400
Other Legal Tend'rs	52,508,600	49,119,000	48,168,000
Deposits	241,774,900	224,040,800	232,369,400
Circulation	27,508,400	27,311,400	27,276,200
In Sub-Treasury	53,159,343	67,481,100	64,629,877

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	June 28, '73.	July 5, '73.	July 6, '72.
Deposits	$224,040,800	$232,369,400	$241,774,900
Circulation	27,311,400	27,276,200	27,508,100
Total	$251,352,200	$259,645,600	$269,283,300
Required 25 ₩ cent	$62,838,050	$64,911,400	$63,320,825
Actual basis	76,780,500	81,719,400	81,294,100
Excess	$13,942,450	$16,608,000	$13,973,275
Rate of money	4@6 ₩ ct.	4@6 ₩ ct.	4@5 ₩ ct.

There was scarcely more than four days' business in the last week, owing to the adjournment of the various Exchanges from Thursday to Monday of the present week. The Treasury and the Banks and Banking Offices were open on Saturday, chiefly for the payment of July Dividends. The Bank return was also made up in the Afternoon, and shows, as usual in the first weeks of January and July, large changes on account of Dividend disbursements. The Greenbacks are drawn down about a million, while nearly six millions are added to the Gold Notes. The Gold Note Circulation of the Treasury has gone up, in the adjustment of July Dividends, to $40,156,000, of which the New-York Banks hold about $33,000,000. The price of Gold left off on Thursday at 115¼ ₩ cent., and Bills on London 109@109⅛ ₩ cent. There is no export demand for Gold, and the experiment of the previous week of shipping about $1,250,000 was abandoned. The Cable dispatches from Berlin and London early in the week favorably affecting both the London Money market and the American Funds, which have been taken by the German Treasury to a large amount, would seem to preclude the calculations made by certain speculators in the Gold Room on later Summer shipments of Gold Coin from this side, notwithstanding some very heavy collections of July Coupons, (Railroad as well as United States 5-20s, &c.,) for European account. With the exception of July and August, 1870, on account of the Franco-German War, the export of Gold is not usually so active after the first week in July as in May and June.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $4,112,009, against $6,085,239 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,568,681, against $4,472,957 same time in 1872. The exports of Gold and Silver, $401,515, against $2,624,812 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $1,367,700.

As the *Fiscal Year* 1873 closed with the 30th June ult., we now resume our weekly comparative summary of the Import, Export, and Specie movements at the port of New-York as for the *Calendar Year*.

The Gold value of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official to June, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	May	$34,419,370
February	38,726,564	June	*26,839,027
March	42,625,933	July 5	4,112,009
April	36,597,173		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$221,009,828
Total 1872 to date			235,994,260
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,984,432

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of the exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign re-exported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1873, is as follows:

January	$20,050,550	April	$25,610,719
February	21,130,062	May	26,253,026
March	21,982,209	June	*28,380,960
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$143,907,466
Total 1872 to date			109,059,242
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,848,224

*Unofficial.

The Export of Specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,980	May	$2,943,583
February	3,670,444	June	*6,855,395
March	3,850,432	July 5	401,515
April	3,850,810		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$28,700,768
Total 1872 to date			39,745,237
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,044,469

* Unofficial.

The general trade of the week was light in Imports, and while the Exports of Produce, as made up to Wednesday, are large, (chiefly the clearances of the previous week,) the preceding return is expected to show the effect of the prolonged Holidays. There was considerable difficulty and delay in getting ready the shipping documents needful for clearing vessels after Thursday.

Upon the whole view of the prospects for the new Fiscal Year, there is reason for financial confidence, so far as the Foreign Exchanges are concerned, and through these the price of Gold. There is moderation, without any very serious decrease in the Import trade, while the Export demand for American Produce is not only large, but readily met out of the ample supplies in the country now coming to the sea-board by Rail and Canal.

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since January 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July 5	1,004,348	July 5	3,630,181
Total, 1873	$64,871,356	Total, 1873	$41,974,273
Total, 1872	77,742,175	Total, 1872	46,138,875

The Customs thus far in the Calendar year feel the loss of the Tea and Coffee Duties and reduction of the Tariff on other leading articles which went into operation last Summer. And it is probable that in the First Quarter of the new Fiscal Year, July, August, and September, the receipts will be further reduced because of the smaller amount of Goods which will be withdrawn from Bond this season.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 6, '72.
American Gold	115⅜@115@115¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	118¼@118¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July	121@117⅝ x d.	115⅜
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	114⅝@114½	114
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	103½@100½ x d.	102
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	86½@82½ x d.	91¼
New-York Central	101½@102¾	98¼
Rock Island	109@109¼	111⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜@38⅞	46¾
St. Paul Common	50⅞@51⅜	54¼
St. Paul Preferred	71¾@72½	78½
Toledo and Wabash	67⅞@68½	76½
Union Pacific	25⅛@24½@26	37½
Erie	62⅞@62⅜	59
Western T[illegible]	84⅝@84⅞	75⅜
Pacific M[illegible]	37¼@35@38½@36⅛	75⅝
Lake Sho[illegible]	93½@96½@95⅞	97¾
Harlem	125@125	115

The Stock Exchange was only open four days during the week, and the last of these, Thursday, presented the usual dullness on the eve of a general Holiday. The prices of Stocks were, in the main, steady, while for New-York Central and Lake Shore the demand was active at advancing figures, owing to the acceptance, by Mr. Vanderbilt, of the Presidency of the Lake Shore Road, in the place of Mr. Clark, deceased.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin, in New-York; interest Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon or registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water, at Richmond, to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River. It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

THE PASSENGER TRAVEL AND EARNINGS during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the United States.

These facts, together with the SUBSTANTIAL AND ENDURING CHARACTER OF THE ROAD ITSELF, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the road, and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per Cent. Bonds, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash; make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent., and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of* through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8⅞ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York Midland Railroad less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With the completion of the road by the middle of July assured, the earnings of through business must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ TEN PER CENT. HOME INVESTMENT.—FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY AND ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par. Interest payable in gold coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 or May 1. They yield at present rates of gold, 8⅞ per cent., and, held to maturity, 10 per cent per annum interest.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA, July 5.—Sugar nominal. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard 10½@11 reals ₩ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 12@14¼ reals; Molasses Sugar, 7½@8¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good Refining, 8¾@9¼ reals; Grocery Grades, 11½ reals. Molasses, nominal. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 481,000 boxes and 28,200 hhds; receipts of the week, 37,000 boxes and 3,300 hhds; exported during the week, 43,000 boxes and 6,400 hhds, including 4,300 boxes and 3,600 hhds. to the United States. Bacon quiet and weak at $20@$21 ₩ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $34@$36 ₩ quintal; Goshen, $38@$40. Flour dull. Hams—American Sugar-cured firm at $28@$31 ₩ quintal. Potatoes in fair demand at $7 50@$8 ₩ bbl. Lard in fair demand. Tallow firm. Wax firm. Honey nominal. Onions in fair demand. Coal-oil nominal. Naval Stores nominal. Empty Hogsheads quiet at $5 75. Lumber—White Pine quiet at $51@$53 ₩ M.; Pitch-pine nominal; Shooks, box, dull; hogshead, nominal. Hoops—Long Shaved in fair demand at $95@$100 ₩ M. Freights firm.

Exchange—On United States, 60 days, currency, 25½@26 premium; Short Sight, 27½@28 premium; 60 days, gold, 43½@44 premium; Short Sight, 45½@46 premium; on London, 61@62 premium; on Paris, 41 premium.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 5.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 45; sales of 3,500 bushels, on private terms and car-lots, at $1 48@$1 50. Corn unchanged; sales of 5,000 bushels High Mixed, chiefly in car-lots, at 53c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—13,800 bushels Corn, 3,419,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—378,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,376,000 bushels Wheat, 477,000 bushels Corn, 156,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, July 5.—The small amount of desirable domestic wool held in this market limits transactions, as with a better assortment to select from the sales would be much larger. All good lots of California wool are sold as fast as received, as manufacturers are rather short of wool at the present time. Pulled wool is in light supply, and although some new fleece has arrived, still the stock here is too small for a very extensive business; but the market will soon be fully supplied. There is no change in prices. Sales of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and New-Hampshire fleeces have been made at 45c.@50c.; unwashed Maine and Kentucky combing, 42c.@45c.; tub, 52c.@54c.; scoured, 55c.@59½c.; unwashed, 32½c.@35½c.; superfine and extra pulled, 35c.@55c.; Spring California, 23c.@37c. The excitement in consequence of recent purchases at the West has caused the withdrawal of some of the leading buyers, and the prospect of an immediate improvement in prices is not encouraging.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—Flour dull; sales of Treble Extra $6@$7; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn, advancing tendency; sales of mixed at 56c.; White scarce at 60c.@61c. Oats dull at 40½c. Bran easier at 65c.@66c. Hay quiet; Prime easier at $20@$21. Pork excited; prices higher; sales at $17 12½@$17 25. Dry-salted Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 7⅛c.@7¾c. Bacon firmer; Sales of Clear Rib Sides at 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Hams sold at 15c.@15½c. Lard, sales of choice Refined in tcs. at 8¾c.; in kegs 10c. Sugar and Molasses—no movement. Whisky dull at 93c. for Louisiana; 95c. for Cincinnati. Coffee dull at 18c.@18½c. for ordinary; 18¾c.@19c. for fair; 19c.@19½c. for good; 19½c.@20c. for prime. Exchange, Sterling, 126; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Gold 114⅞.

WILMINGTON, July 5.—Spirits of Turpentine—No movement. Resin—Nothing done. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 10.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Petroleum—Refined, 18½c.; Crude, 12½c. Groceries unchanged. Seeds unchanged. Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Extras, $4 25@$4 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 60@$1 68 White, $1 67. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 56c.@57c. Oats active; White, 44c.@48c. Whisky dull at 92½c.@93c. Wool quiet and steady.

DETROIT, July 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of choice White at $8@$8 75; Amber, $7 75@$8. Wheat steady at $1 83 for Extra White, $1 72½@$1 73 for No. 1 White. Corn dull and lower at 39c.@40c. Oats in good demand at 36c.@44c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 437; market dull; prices nearly nominal; a few good to choice Steers sold at $5 30@$5 80; shipments, 897. Hogs—Receipts, 3,129; market fairly active, but 10c. lower; sales of Common to Choice at $4@$4 60; shipments, 4,589.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Spirits Turp., bbls	527
Copper, bbls	17	Leather, sides	8,402
Copper, cakes	507	Beef, pks	50
Cotton, bales	2,836	Cut-meats, pks	280
Eggs, bbls	1,456	Lard, tcs	630
Flour, bbls	23,016	Lard, kegs	50
Meal, bbls	960	Oil-cake, pks	942
Meal, bags	400	Butter, pks	5,438
Wheat, bushels	179,034	Cheese, pks	15,576
Corn, bushels	154,735	Tallow, pks	273
Peas, bushels	1,739	Grease, pks	331
Oats, bushels	61,309	Pea-nuts, bags	450
Rye, bushels	27,670	Starch, pks	30
Malt, bushels	11,800	Tobacco, hhds	1,319
Barley, bushels	454	Tobacco, pks	1,192
Hides, No	190	Wool, bales	157
Hides, bdls	165	Whisky, bbls	400
Resin, bbls	1,773		

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Daniels, J.—First Monday motion calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Johnson, alias Lockwood, robbery; William Palmer, Mary Smith, Martha Dumont, robbery; Patrick O'Shea, felonious assault and battery; John Sharkey, felonious assault and battery; Teresa O'Brien, felonious assault and battery; George Clancy, burglary; William Jones, burglary; Abraham Green, alias Abraham Greenthal, grand larceny; John Karmann, grand larceny (two cases); Christian Morgenweck, grand larceny; Elizabeth Schulse, grand larceny; Jacob Klain, receiving stolen goods; Frank Reimerth, grand larceny; John Peterson, receiving stolen goods.

SPIRITUAL INDEPENDENCE IN SWITZERLAND.

One of the largest and most important public meetings which have been held in Switzerland during the past century assembled at Solothurn on the 15th ult. A great number of representatives of all the Swiss cantons were present, and it is stated that more than 30,000 people took part in the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously passed after a number of speeches strongly condemning the attempts of the Roman Catholic Church to interfere in the political affairs of the Confederation: "1. We desire a revision of the Federal Constitution by a union of all liberal-minded people in Switzerland. 2. The principal reforms to be secured by this revision are: The development and national organization of our defensive forces; the establishment of a uniform system of law; agricultural reforms; the extension of individual rights; compulsory and gratuitous education, freed from ecclesiastical control; civil marriage; freedom of every religious creed; protection for the rights of the federation against every religious organization or establishment which does not rest on a national and republican basis; and abolition of the post of Papal Nuncio and of the bishoprics which are not controlled by the Republic and the nation. 3. We decide to present a petition to the Federal Council, through the Federal Assembly, asking that the latter may enter upon a revision of the constitution in the above sense next session. 4. We will support the efforts of the Swiss Volksverein to establish sections in all the Swiss cantons. 5. We pledge ourselves harmoniously and sincerely to support a policy of reform, and to persist in the struggle for the spiritual and political independence of our people."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—GEORGE H. STAYNOR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM N. MARCUS, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, William N. Marcus: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 26, 1873.
JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.
JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je9-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—FLORENCE W. DE J. LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.
PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Broadway.
New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1873. PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je9-law6wM*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss K. Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

If the Aldermen are wise they will to-day either confirm or reject the nominees of the Mayor for Police Justices, and thus save themselves the vexation of being "summarily examined under oath at the Chambers of the Supreme Court" concerning their neglect of official duty in refusing to take any action in this important matter. The excuse which has been offered for this neglect, that the law is unconstitutional, is absurd and not to be tolerated, as the Aldermen have not been clothed with the prerogative of determining the constitutionality of laws passed by the Legislature. There is a general belief that an ugly intrigue is at the bottom of this affair, and it may be possible when they are examined under oath to find out what it is holds in combination Aldermen VAN SCHAICK, KEHR, KOCH, MONHEIMER, FLANAGAN, REILLY, MCCAFFERTY, and LYSAGHT to defeat reform. Meantime, the first four named, who were elected in the interests of reform, but especially the two Republicans, Messrs. KEHR and KOCH, will find it extremely difficult to offer any plausible excuse for the position they have taken. It is perfectly well known that whatever may be the motive or object of this combination, its effect is to keep the Tammany Police Justices in their places. And it is for this offense that Aldermen KEHR and KOCH will be required to answer. By continuing in the disreputable alliance into which they have entered, they will forfeit the confidence of their Republican friends, and they cannot complain of the consequences of their own acts. Of Aldermen VAN SCHAICK and MONHEIMER we say nothing, as it is evident the lamb of Apollo Hall has lain down with the lion of Tammany, and, as usual in such cases, the lamb is inside the lion.

Probably the Excise Commissioners will find nothing new in the account we publish this morning of a tour among the beer-gardens yesterday, as they made the same tour themselves on a recent Sunday and encountered the same facts. But this confirmation of their experience shows that the condition of things they observed was not exceptional, and should cause them to reflect whether their decision requiring the peremptory closing of these places will serve the cause of temperance or good order on Sunday. The spirit of the law requires the doors of these places to be closed on Sunday and quiet to be preserved within. If these two points are secured we cannot see that the Commissioners are bound by the letter of the law to disturb the quiet of Sunday by prying behind the doors. This same question has just been agitated in Cincinnati, where a decision has been rendered in consonance with a regard for the rights of all classes of citizens, and we hope our Commissioners will not fail to profit by this example. The law should be so far enforced as to prevent the beer-gardens from being an offense to any one, but beyond that point we cannot see that it is necessary to go. As we have already shown, no good will be accomplished by doing anything more than this.

A correspondent, in another column, proposes, as a means of saving woodland from destruction, to exempt it from taxation. He says, and very properly, that farmers who have bought timber-land with the expectation of turning it to immediate use, and of profitably employing the cleared ground afterward, cannot be asked to forfeit all advantage for the public use without some compensation. Whether the method he proposes is the best, is a matter for mature consideration.

Some reminiscences of the life of JOSEPH BONAPARTE in Northern New-York, to be found in a letter in another part of this paper, are interesting, and doubtless will be quite novel to most readers. Very few are aware that the exile owned an immense tract of land in Lewis County, whither he repaired in royal style attended by servants and guests to enjoy the delights of hunting and fishing. The old settlers in the regions which he frequented entertain kindly memories of the man who scattered his gold among them with regal munificence, and the story of his life among those solitudes is another addition to the history of the magnificence which JOSEPH BONAPARTE maintained during his exile in the United States. The evidence is positive that he accomplished much good with his money, and few of those who shared his bounty or profited by his enterprises cared to remember that the BONAPARTE family went from Corsica poor, and that JOSEPH could hardly have saved his princely revenues from his allowances as King of Naples and of Spain. Some antiquarian of the future with small ambition will doubtless seek to discover how JOSEPH BONAPARTE got the immense sums which enabled him to live in kingly state after the downfall of his house.

Ohio Democrats are complaining of the "impudence" of the "Liberal Republican" faction, in calling a State Convention to meet a week in advance of their own, and declare that these anxious patriots will be "miserably disappointed" if they think they can forestall the action of the Democratic Convention. From these expressions it is evident that the bond of union between these factions in Ohio as in other States, has been broken, and that each will refuse to help the other in the future. The Democratic Party has long been without principles, and from present appearances it will soon be without voters. The "Liberal Republicans" never had either voters or principles, and we are not surprised that their late allies are concluding that it will be disgraceful to be found dead in such company.

The French *Economiste* furnishes some important details about the recent deliberations of the Supreme Council of Agriculture and Commerce. It is the duty of this council to advise the Government on all subjects relating to customs, tariffs, treaties of commerce, and the legislation generally affecting the trade of the country. At a recent session the question was put: "Ought the law of July 26, 1872, imposing import duties on raw materials to be abolished?" The question was unanimously decided in the affirmative. The inquiry was also made to the Council, "Should the National Assembly be asked to ratify the commercial treaties concluded by the late Government with England and Belgium?" This question was unanimously decided in the negative. These treaties, it must be remembered, were of the nature of a compromise between the reciprocal obligations incurred in the original commercial treaties, and the supposed inability of the overtaxed French manufacturers to meet their rivals on the same ground as before the war. The original treaties terminate in 1877, but the Government of M. THIERS embraced the option of modifying them while they were but half run out. That option the new Government seems disposed to let go, as the Council further noted that any new commercial conventions with England and Belgium should leave things just as they are. The abandonment of the duties on raw materials is claimed as a decided victory by the French revenue reformers, and the decision to allow the commercial treaties to expire by limitation is claimed as an additional advantage to their cause.

Mr. CARPENTER's argument in behalf of the back-pay swindle has won him much candid criticism and some heavy broadsides of condemnation from the Republican Press of the country. Our correspondent, Grace Greenwood, finishes his case this morning with a scalpel lightly held, but thoroughly applied.

IS FREE BANKING DANGEROUS?

We have lately noticed in quarters which usually furnish sound views of finance what we consider a curiously perverted conception of the free-banking movement. This has been described as a movement on the part of the national banks to secure license to extend their loans at will, and, therefore, unduly. Nothing, we believe, could be more erroneous than this estimate of the movement, both as to those who are most influential in it and as to the probable effect of free banking on the loans of the banks. We are not, of course, prepared to say that the banks are not generally in favor of free banking, and it would be folly to deny that if they get it some of them may abuse it. But it is the business men of the country who are most interested in the reform. They will get the greatest benefit from it, and they furnish the public opinion which is steadily gaining in force, and which will in the end force Congress to make the change demanded. This is likely to be plain to any one who considers fairly what free banking is. It is simply removing the present restriction on the reserve, and leaving the banks to regulate their loans as the necessities of the hour may require. Now, the necessities of the hour are the necessities in the main of business men. It is only when they need money, and need a good deal of it, that the banks will have any inducement to loan out any part of their ordinary reserve. This need on the part of business men will arise generally from legitimate causes, and they will, for the most part, be able to furnish adequate security for such loans as they may require. If they cannot furnish such security they ought not to get the money of the banks. If they can furnish such security they ought to get the money, and they ought to get most when they need most. For the law to interfere and say they shall only get a certain sum, and that all beyond that sum the banks shall keep under all circumstances, whether they wish to keep it or not, and whether the fact of their keeping it secures strength or invites disaster, is not only an arbitrary thing for the law to do, but it is also an extremely hazardous thing. In any case, it is plain that the law is a limitation of more consequence to the business community than to the banks. Business men so understand it. If they did not understand it before, they were pretty effectually taught it during the recent prolonged and distressing season of "tightness" in the money market, when a large share of the money of the country was shut in the vaults of the banks, and another large share was "locked up" by speculators, who were able to lock up their portion solely for the reason that the Banking law had already locked up so much. From this state of things the speculators made a profit; some of the banks are suspected of sharing in that profit, and it is not impossible that a very few of them did; but those who suffered a loss, and suffered it uniformly and universally, were the unfortunate business men of the country. And their loss was invited and made possible by the well-intended but oppressive restrictions which the law imposed for their security.

If these restrictions were removed, it is quite probable that some of the banks would be guilty of unduly extending their loans. But it is not probable that many of them would, because, presuming the requirement of frequent published statements, no bank could rashly reduce its reserve without losing the confidence of the community. Depositors would be likely to gradually desert a bank which showed a plain recklessness as to preserving its ability to repay deposits when they might be needed. It may be said, and by certain writers on the subject it is very frequently said, that the business community cannot be trusted to do this; that they will not always desert a bank, even when its reserve is much lower than that of others. There is some truth in this. A certain proportion of heedless men, or of weak men, or of men themselves largely extended and involved with their bank, will not or cannot protect themselves when the bank shows signs of bad management. But two considerations must be kept in view in this connection. One is that the number of men who will act in this way is a minority. Banks could not continue to do business if they were not. In the mass of men with whom the banks deal, a great majority are and must be cautious and honorable men, who can and will protect their own interests. The second consideration is that whatever risk of loss comes to depositors from the rashness of their banks, is their own risk. They can incur it, or they can avoid it, as they will. But the risk which comes from violent "squeezes" in the money market, which are made possible by arbitrary provisions of law, is not their own risk. They cannot avoid it or prevent its recurrence. It is not a risk they ought to be subjected to; and when Congress is brought into sympathy with the best business men of the country, no such risk will be imposed by law.

We believe free banking will, in the main, be safe, because its safety will depend on those who use the banks. We know of no better way of protecting the public than leaving them to themselves in such matters as these. What reason have we to suppose that Congress can do better than those who are directly interested? What means is open to Congress that may not be left open to each depositor to ascertain just what proportion of reserve to liabilities is the safest? Such a problem is at best a delicate and difficult one. It is not easy to see the safety of trusting it to Congress instead of to those whose property and credit are involved. And we are confident that what risk there may be in free banking would be compensated for many times over by the destruction of that false and mechanical reliance on the law to do what men *must* do for themselves, which is one of the most obvious consequences of the excessive interference of the present statute.

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

A recently issued official digest of the English census of 1871 affords the materials for making a comparison of some important features in the social statistics of Great Britain and the United States. The relation between population and the numbers of inhabited houses in any given locality has always been held to have a direct bearing upon the moral and sanitary condition of the community. But, as the English digest puts it, a house is a very variable unit. "The ordinary house varies in size and structure in town and country—in its cubical contents, in its hearths, in its doors, and in its windows; so that to give a correct view of the accommodation which houses afford the population, a special inquiry is indispensable." It is only, therefore, with certain qualifications due to varieties of structure that a fair comparison can be made between the relative proportions of population and inhabited houses in different countries, or in different parts of the same country.

The English census enumerators were instructed to class as a "house" all the space comprised within the external and party walls of every separate building, and precisely the same method was adopted here. Apart from the very decided differences existing between the town architecture of the two countries—differences which tell unfavorably against the United States—it may fairly be concluded that whichever country has the smallest proportion of people in each separate dwelling has, so far, a sanitary and moral advantage over the other. In both countries the growth of wealth and intelligence has, at each succeeding census, found one of its most convincing proofs on the diminishing proportion of persons to houses. The English census of 1811 showed that there was an average of 5.45 persons to every dwelling in the country, while the census of 1871 shows that the proportion has in sixty years been reduced to 4.98 persons to each dwelling. In 1850 the census enumerators of the United States found a proportion of 5.94 free persons to each dwelling, while in 1870, in spite of the addition of the former slaves to the enumeration, there were but 5.47 persons to a dwelling. That is to say, though still having ten per cent. more people to each house than the English average, we have reduced the pressure of population upon houses exactly as much in twenty as the English have in sixty years. In both countries the number of persons to a family has shown a corresponding ratio of decrease. In 1851, the average number of persons in each family in England was 4.83, and in 1871 it had fallen to 4.41. In the United States the average number of persons to a family was, in 1850, 5.56; in 1860, 5.28, and in 1870, 5.09.

The official digest from which we have quoted affords some instructive data for comparing the relative density of the population of London and that of New-York. As we have frequently pointed out in these columns, the overcrowded condition of the dwellings on this island is without precedent in this or any other country. There are in New-York 14.72 persons to each dwelling. The American cities which come nearest to this figure are the following: Fall River, Mass., 9.96; Cincinnati, 8.81; Brooklyn, 8.64; Lawrence, Mass., 8.40; Jersey City, 8.37, and Worcester, Mass., 8.35. In the British metropolis there are 417,767 inhabited houses to a population of 3,254,260, being in the proportion of 7.79 persons to each dwelling. With an average density of population which is exceeded by nine large cities of this Union, London has no separate districts where the poor are huddled into so small compass as they are in several of the wards of New-York. There are six wards in this City in which there are upward of twenty persons to each dwelling. These are the Fourth, with 24.61 persons in each house; the Seventeenth, with 24.05; the Tenth, with 21.90; the Sixth, with 21.52; the First, with 21.05, and the Eleventh, with 20.81. In the worst district of London, St. Giles, the proportion of persons to each inhabited house is only 11.73, and in the district which ranks next—Westminster, namely—there are but 11.24 persons to each dwelling. There are but five wards in New-York—the Second, the Third, the Twelfth, the Fifteenth, and the Twenty-second—in which the ratio is so low as this, and in the first two of these the sparsity of population is solely due to the necessities of warehouse accommodation.

The wonder with which we regard the exceedingly low death-rate of the British metropolis, as compared with that of our large cities, is somewhat diminished in view of facts like these. The inevitably fatal results of a slight rise of temperature in New-York become intelligible when we remember how impossible it is to keep little children from being first enervated and then poisoned by the foul and heated atmosphere of overcrowded tenements. We must find some means of spreading our population over a larger area before we can have either a clean or a healthy City, and before either the moral or the political life of New-York will be susceptible of lasting improvement. All these things are closely related, as most people know. The difficulty is that it needs some very alarming reminder to waken people up to the true measure of the social and political dangers whose existence is proved by such figures as we have quoted.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

That comparisons are not always odious is shown by the fact that our Credit Mobilier affair becomes something comparatively creditable to us, as a nation, and to all immediately concerned in the transaction, when contrasted with the latest development in what is known in Canada as the Pacific Railway scandal. With us public sentiment was sufficiently pure and powerful to compel a prompt and thorough investigation of the scandal to be followed by the political death of those involved; but in Canada the investigation ordered by Parliament has just been delayed, as is alleged, by the Premier, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, on the paltry plea of a want of power in the committee to take evidence under oath. It is true that the Canadian Press quite generally resents the proceedings at Montreal on Thursday last as an insult to the public virtue and intelligence; but those responsible for this action would hardly have ventured upon the course they have taken without reasonable assurance that they would be able to weather the storm it would raise.

It required unbounded faith in popular credulity, or a profound belief in the total depravity of the people, for those who were involved in the charges made by Mr. HUNTINGDON in Parliament to suppose that the thing would blow over. They must have known as well as their accusers with what evidence these charges could be supported, and they must have known also that the accusers would not await the slow progress of an investigating committee to place these proofs before the public. If they did believe to the contrary they have been sadly disappointed, as the investigating committee having adjourned on Thursday for want of power, the Toronto *Globe* published next morning four columns of the letters of Sir HUGH ALLAN upon which the scandal rests. No one can read these letters and not be convinced of the iniquity of the transaction to which they relate. The proposition is boldly stated that it is necessary to "secure" certain influential members of the Canadian Government, to enable Sir HUGH ALLAN and certain capitalists of New-York and Chicago, interested with him, to obtain the charter for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In one of these letters, thirteen persons are named among whom it would be necessary to distribute $850,000 in stock, which the writer is careful to say is in addition to money payments; as to the latter he adds this significant postscript:

"*I think you will have to go it blind in the matter of money—cash payments. I have already paid $8,500, and have not a voucher, and cannot get one.*"

These words were in themselves sufficient to declare the character of these negotiations, but in a subsequent letter to one of his New-York associates whose name has not yet been divulged, Sir HUGH became even more frank. The whole affair is divulged in the following brief extract from this remarkable letter:

"The policy adopted has been quite successful, the strong French influence I succeeded in obtaining has proved sufficient to control the elections, and as soon as the Government realized this fact, which they were unwilling to admit and slow to see, they opened negotiations with me. It is unnecessary to detail the various phases through which it passed, but the result is that we yesterday signed an agreement by which, on certain monetary conditions, they agree to form a company of which I am to be President, to suit my views, to give me and my friends a majority of the stock, and to give the company so formed the contract to build the road on the terms of the act of Parliament, which are $30,000,000 in cash and 50,000,000 acres of land, with all other advantages and privileges which can be given to us under the act, and they agree to do everything in their power to encourage and assist the company during the whole period of construction. The final contract is to be executed within six weeks from this date, probably sooner. Our opponents are to get a minority of the stock, and they regard us with great jealousy and dislike, in consequence of their defeat, and on that account the Government is obliged to stipulate that no foreigner is to appear as a shareholder, so as to avoid the former cry of selling ourselves to the Northern Pacific, and succumbing to foreign influence. The shares taken by you and our other American friends will therefore have to stand in my name for some time."

To obtain this valuable franchise, Sir HUGH ALLAN declares that he disbursed $343,000 in gold, and as, up to that point, he had done nothing but get the contract, there can be but one inference as to how the money was spent. Indeed, he takes care to keep his associates fully informed on this point, as, scattered through his letters, are ample explanations. He found it necessary to subsidize newspapers, and, with charming frankness, he states his disapproval of the policy of Mr. MCMULLEN in "securing the inferior members of the Government," as he thought it "only a waste of powder and shot." Flying for higher game, he makes hardly any disguise of his dealings with Sir GEORGE CARTIER and one whom he calls "Sir JOHN A." People outside of Canada will be likely to agree with the Toronto *Globe* that these letters, being placed side by side with the proceedings in Montreal on Thursday, are enough "to make every honest man in Canada hang his head in shame and humiliation."

It is proper to remember that the journals of Canada evidently speak as partisans in this matter so far as the criminal complicity of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is concerned, and it may be that he is not so guilty as political hostility declares him to be. Thus far the only proof against him given to the public is found in the indirect references of Sir HUGH ALLAN, and his agency in securing the postponement of all investigation last week may not have been so great as his enemies assert. But while there may be doubt as to the degrees of guilt of individuals, there is none whatever as to the character of this transaction as it is painted in the confidential letters of the chief participant. Corruption never was more shameless than in this case, and the mere fact that a man having the relations to political and business affairs of Sir HUGH ALLAN writes as he has written, is a proof of an extraordinary dearth of morality in the management of Canadian matters. He speaks glibly of "securing" members of the Government, and is apparently both astonished and indignant that he cannot get vouchers for the money thus disbursed. He seems entirely unconscious of wrong-doing, and the expenditure of $343,000 to get a railway contract evidently appears to his mind as a legitimate, if not an entirely ordinary transaction. Public feeling in Canada is just now deeply stirred by this scandal, and it may be that a sentiment will be created that will demand prompt investigation and the speedy punishment of all engaged in this nefarious affair.

THE VICTIMS OF VANDERBILT.

Commodore VANDERBILT is not unknown to fame as the "Poor Railroad King." Those who have occasion to pass over his lines will not deny that he is in many regards the king of poor railroads. Probably no man in the country has it in his power to make so many people miserable, or uses the power more effectively than he. The roads which he controls lie in the track of a great deal of the Summer travel—of travel to Saratoga, to the Catskills, to Niagara and Trenton Falls, to the Adirondacks, to the Lakes of Northeastern New-York, and to Montreal and Quebec. The consequence is, his trains are daily crowded. The annoyances to which the passengers are submitted begin at the "Grand" Central Depot. If the passengers have made a sacrifice of time in order to get to the depot early, and secure comfortable seats on the shady side of the car, they will often find that the train is not fully "made up" until within a few moments of starting, when the crowd has arrived, and the selection of good seats becomes a prize for strength and rudeness, which reasonable human beings have little chance to win. If, on the other hand, Mr. VANDERBILT's passengers arrive within a few minutes of the time for the train to leave, and are not provided with tickets, they will be compelled to attach themselves to the end of a queue of applicants at the ticket-office, who are awaiting the by no means swift attention of a very lordly ticket-peddler.

When the Commodore's victims have passed through the closely-watched and tardily-opened door to the platform, they will fare pretty well or very ill, according as they belong to those who have paid for seats in a drawing-room car, or to those who have not. The former will be seated in roomy seats, behind plate-glass windows, in a car gaudily upholstered, generally well ventilated, and free from dust, with a separate compartment for packages, a wash-basin and clean towels, plenty of ice-water, and a waiter to render miscellaneous services. If they are not willing or able to pay the additional charge—which amounts to about thirty-five per cent. of the legal passenger rate—they will be very differently treated. Their cars, though large enough, will not be ventilated, and they will have the choice of sitting in a blinding storm of black dust, penetrating every undefended approach to the skin, filling the lungs, and irritating the eyes, or of being suffocated with the heat. As they will not be of one mind in respect of these alternatives, they will get the dust any way, and can have the smothering heat if they wish it. If they keep the windows down, they will have between them and the river scenery a square of very poor glass, which will distort and stain the otherwise pleasant views beyond endurance. The water in the little can at the end of the car will be ice-water for an hour or two, and then gradually pass through successive stages of deterioration until, before the journey is half over, it will be of the flavor and attractiveness of bilge water. The pewter or tin cup from which it is to be drunk will share visibly in the sinking fortunes of the can, and become dirtier and more disgusting with every mile. If any passenger madly entertains the desire to rinse his head or his face of dust, he or she may quell it. It is not recognized by Mr. VANDERBILT as a normal feeling, except in those who ride in drawing-room cars.

Most roads, of even the most aggravated bad management, are so conducted that there is one absolute stopping-place on them, travelers to which can be sure of reaching their destination if they wait till the train stops for good. Not so with Mr. VANDERBILT's roads. Long experience and the ingenuity of a naturally malicious mind, have enabled this great tormentor to so contrive the making-up of his trains that no single car is sure to go anywhere. Going north, passengers for Catskill may be dropped off at Poughkeepsie, passengers for Albany may be carried on to Troy, passengers for Troy may be transported across the Hudson at East Albany, while coming south only long observation or a special revelation from the spirit of some departed veteran of travel will secure a passenger's getting into a car that comes straight through to New-York. And all possible changes are announced only by the hoarse voices of brakemen, amid the clangor of the train, in the language peculiar to the species, and not readily acquired or understood by human beings. There are several "one-horse" railroads in the United States which have adopted a very simple little invention for announcing stations. It is nothing more than a strip of white cloth, with the names of the stations, in their order, printed on it, and the distance between each station and its predecessor. This strip passes from one roller to another, under a glass at the front of the car, and allows each name to be displayed immediately on leaving the preceding station. For want of this simple and cheap device, many of the passengers on Mr. VANDERBILT's trains are daily subjected to great inconvenience. But Mr. VANDERBILT's roads are "great roads;" and what are the passengers going to do about it?

We refrain from describing, even in general terms, the melancholy fate of those passengers on the Hudson River and Central Railroads who are condemned to ride by night, and on the "sleeping" cars. It is as much worse than that of travelers by day as it can well be made by the liberal use of extraordinary stinginess and stupidity. Perhaps there may come a day when the great railroad king, or his successors, can be made to feel the sting of popular disgust at this oppressive management. If a day of reckoning ever comes, the account will foot up to an enormous figure, and the witnesses to its items will be as "a cloud."

THE INDIAN TERRITORY—SHALL IT BE OPENED?

Hitherto in the history of our dealings with the red man, one policy has been distinctly uppermost—a policy of expediency. Our relations with the aborigines of the land have never been placed upon a definite basis, but have taken their color either from the complexion of the times, or the temperament of some controlling mind. But throughout all the vexed *embrouillement* of the question, throughout all the shifting policy, one fact has predominated, one thought has been clearly shown. This was a determination not to settle the matter, but to leave it for posterity. When the Indians became troublesome in Florida, or, to express it more accurately, when the white population in Florida had assumed such proportions as to require the lands occupied by the red men, what was the course pursued by those statesmen to whom we look back with such fondness of veneration? Did they fairly weigh the question upon all its merits? did they truly state the purposes of the white man's and the circumstances of the aborigine? did they attempt to evolve some policy that should settle forever and define accurately the relative position of the two? By no means. They simply bribed, persuaded and coaxed the red man to sell his lands, and to accept a home so far beyond the border of the civilized world as to give promise of a reasonably long respite. The advantages of this policy were very clear. In the first place, it settled the difficulty for the moment; in the second, it did not offend that peculiar section of humanitarians known as the friends of the red man; and in the third place, it postponed the final consideration of the matter to a remote generation. By that time it was fondly hoped that whisky, small-pox and despair might have reduced the number of the Indians to such an extent as to make the solution of less difficulty.

The extraordinary development of our Western States has brought up this inevitable question long before its expected time. Had slavery maintained itself, doubtless the necessity for reconsideration would not have come upon us. But with the demise of that peculiar institution, Kansas and Missouri have made such tremendous strides that the Indian Territory is wanted. It is the old story of Florida and so many other places, but with a difference. The Indians on the reservation can hardly be said to be troublesome. But the necessity for opening the Indian Territory to the white man is of the most urgent kind, being, indeed, an outgrowth of that need of transcontinental communication which the Union Pacific has promised rather than performed. That it will be opened to the occupancy of the white man may be taken as a foregone conclusion. It is true that by act of Congress these lands have been set apart forever for those Indians, whom, with reason, we may term civilized, and that no white man is allowed to settle there, or even to travel there without a pass. But the feeling among Western men on the subject is so warm that if the Federal Government does not remove the legal obstructions they will be kicked down by mob law. In other words, the frontiersmen will *jump* the territory. And to repel them by United States troops is absolutely out of the question, because the troops would not serve against the squatters.

The Indian Territory is an absolute Garden of Eden. It is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the south by Texas, on the east by Missouri and Arkansas, and on the west by Texas and New-Mexico. It has an area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of 40,000, comprising the Cherokee tribe in the north, the Creeks and Seminoles in the middle, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the south. These have all been removed here within the past forty years from their former homes in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The climate of this beautiful region may be described as perfect. It has a short, mild Winter of two months, and a long, mild Summer of ten. It knows no severity of either season, either of Winter's cold or of Summer's heat, but every season is so tempered as if the will of the Almighty had been to make it especially favorable for the development of the human family. The landscape presents either a plain, enameled with flowers, stretching out for hundreds of miles, level as a billiard table, or as a rolling prairie, dotted with groves of fine trees. Everywhere streams of crystal purity meander through the plains. The papaw and the wild grape cluster on the banks, and in the Fall season load the air with perfume. In the south is a region especially fitted for cotton. In the north, wheat, and fruits, and cattle can be raised to greater advantage than any other land in the Union. It is emphatically what the Hebrews described the land of Judea to be, a land flowing with milk and honey, picturing, in a few brief words, a country where the cattle wandered over rich pastures, and where bees buzzed in the calyxes of myriad flowers.

The Indians, who inhabit this delightful land, may be termed civilized, though their civilization is not American in tone. But they may truly be considered the pioneers of their race, and if anything save annihilation may be predicted for the red man it will be from the efforts of these tribes. The Cherokees are notoriously the foremost of all the inhabitants. They occupy the northern part of the Territory, and number about 15,000 souls, their reservation containing 3,844,708 acres. By the treaty of 1866 they ceded to the Government over 10,000,000 of acres lying west of longitude 96° west, but they have never yet received the first cent of the money. They have a newspaper, the *Cherokee Phœnix*, edited by William Boudinot, brother of the famous Col. Boudinot, who served with great reputation in the Confederate ranks during the slave-holders' rebellion. They have sixty schools, and two superb high schools, built of brick, in Tudor style, one of these being for females. They have a language and an alphabet of their own, in which their paper is printed. There are no less than seventy-eight characters, but, strange to say, children learn this prodigious alphabet without much difficulty. The Cherokees can nearly all read their own language. They dress in coats and pantaloons, and the women, who are very well made and good looking, attire themselves quite coquettishly in American fashions. They have their villages and cities, their Legislature and their Governor. They raise great herds of cattle, but their weak point is in agriculture. And why? Because the land is held in common, and, though there are several who would show an example if they were to receive the fruits of their labors, yet they will not work for the lazy ones of the tribe.

It is the same with the Chocktaws, and the Chickasaws, and the Seminoles. This method of holding land is the one thing that keeps them back. Now, the Choctaws, through their Legislature last year, petitioned the United States Government to allot them their lands in severalty. The Cherokees have done the same thing. The *Choctaw Journal*, the *Vindicator*, and the *Cherokee Phœnix*, have openly maintained the necessity of this policy for many years. Col. Boudinot, by many degrees the foremost Indian of the times, has lectured on this subject in St. Louis and other Southern cities, and has traveled among the other tribes endeavoring to unite them all in a petition to the United States Government to be admitted into the Union as a State.

And this is a solution of the difficulty, volunteered by the Indians themselves. Their spokesman, Col. Boudinot, says that the only way to raise them in the scale is by giving them the rank of United States subjects, and admitting them to perfect equality with the white man. "Open," said he, "the Territory to a higher civilization than it has, and by contact with that higher condition of being, it will be raised and improved. One-tenth of the population of the civilized tribes are citizens of the United States. They have introduced the manners and customs of civilized life, and the Indians have gradually adopted them." And again he said, "If it is desirable to civilize the Indian, let his children be brought into close contact with the manners and customs of civilized life. It is not the hunters and warriors of the Cherokees and the Choctaws whom the people of St. Louis greet tonight as civilized men and brothers. It is the children of the hunters and warriors." And this seems to be the general sentiment of the best men among the Indians. They desire to have allotted to them, in severalty, such lands as they have fenced in and had surveyed in anticipation of the governmental action. And for those who have taken no such steps, they desire an allotment of 160 acres for each individual, man, woman, and child. For the rest, open it out to emigration. They are not only not unwilling that it should be so, but they are desirous of it. They have advanced to such a stage of civilization that they require the example and the teachings of the white agriculturist. They are not likely, either, to sell their lands or their cattle, save at a fair market price, and they are no longer the hand-to-mouth, shiftless people that they were. Their present isolation is killing them, and they know it. Therefore, by action of the Legislature, by public lectures, by petitions, and by all the modes known to civilized man, they call upon the United States Government to end it by opening the Territory to the white man.

Thus there is a pressure upon the Government both from within and without the Territory which, united, is too potent to be resisted. It requires very little reasoning to comprehend that the relation of places in a commercial aspect are so interwoven that the isolation of a large stretch of territory must be a stumbling-block to progress. It is well that the Indian feeling in the matter is so pronounced, because a battle with the humanitarians is unpleasant. They persist in being so ideally just that they forget the facts, and they act like mechanicians who would make wonderful machines if it was not for that confounded friction. But on this occasion the humanitarians are found to march in line with the progressive Indians. Of course there are Indians who are not progressive, and who are bitterly opposed to the new ideas, and who desire that the lands should be held in common, and that all things should be as they are. But these men have opposed everything. They jeered at the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, they fought against the public schools, they objected to the Legislature and Governor, wishing to retain the Grand Council of Chiefs. And as the situation afforded great opportunities for eloquence, and as the Indians are naturally eloquent, some very forcible speeches have been made on the opposite side in the legislative halls of the Cherokees and the Choctaws. But there is a homely proverb which declares that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. And as we cannot believe that to hold the land in common would be for the benefit of the white race, it is hard to see why it should prove beneficial to the red race. There is another homely proverb, indeed, which declares that what is one man's meat is another man's poison. To this it may be replied that the best of the Indians consider the communal system their poison. They are most intelligent men, and really may be permitted to know something of their own affairs. It is to be hoped, then, that the Government will consider the petitions of the Choctaws and others on this subject, and that the friends of the red man will help him as he wishes to be helped.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

From the Deutsche Zeitung, June 10, 1873.

To-day the American Department was opened with music and song. It had been announced by the home papers that the opening should take place on the 10th, and the word was kept. It is true that not all is ready, but after the miserable management of the old commission, it must have been a very difficult task, and we believe that the greatest credit is due to the new Executive Commission. The ceremonial began in the school-house, the exhibitors and guests, ladies, and gentlemen singing a hymn in praise of their "Fatherland:"

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

The General Commissioner, Mr. Schultz, then introduced the United States Minister, Mr. Jay, who delivered a small opening speech to the assembly. Prof. Hoyt, (Wisconsin,) the Chief of the School Department, explained that the school-house was not particularly well-fitted out as a representation of their schools, as there were much better school-houses in America, and many apparatus required by the teachers had not yet arrived.

Mr. Schultz expressed his hope that, on 4th of July, a larger meeting of citizens of the United States would take place, and that they would find everything finished.

Mr. Jay and the Commissioners then made a round through the different American departments in the palace, the agricultural hall, &c.

Among those present we noticed the ex-General Commissioner, Mr. Van Buren. In the school-house a directory for the American visitors of the exhibition is open.

The total impression which the American exhibition makes on the visitor is—there is not much, but what there is, is good and instructive.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN ROBERTSON, OF VIRGINIA.

The venerable jurist, Judge Robertson, died on Saturday, at Mount Athos, his residence, in Campbell County, Virginia, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a member of Congress from 1834 to 1839, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and Judge of the Circuit Court of Richmond City until incapacitated by feeble health and old age. He was a gentleman of eccentric character, a Judge of unsullied purity, and a graceful and powerful writer on law and politics.

AMERICANS AND ENGLISHMEN.

The following letter from Neal Dow, appears in the London *Times* of the 23d ult.:

"I have seen several times, in a respectable provincial paper, a declaration that Americans foster a national sentiment of hatred to England. When I first observed it I thought little of it, because I supposed it to be a casual remark, made without reflection, but having seen it repeated recently with considerable particularity, it seemed to me proper to remark upon it in the columns of the *Times*, if you will kindly afford me the space there.

The editor speaks of "the national sentiment of hatred to England fostered by Americans." He says, "The early colonists sowed the roots of bitterness with their first crops, and they bear fruit as plentifully as ever." Now, I suppose the editor will be glad to know that he is mistaken. There is no root of bitterness in my country toward England; nor is there in America—among my countrymen native born—any sentiment of hatred, national or otherwise, toward this country. On the contrary, there is everywhere among my countrymen a sentiment of friendly regard toward England, and of the kindliest personal feeling toward the English people. I am very confident that such has been the experience of all English gentlemen and ladies who have visited my country, of whom I have seen a great many; and never has one of them failed to express to me in the warmest manner their gratitude for the kind and hearty welcome extended to them everywhere. I met in a railway carriage, two years ago, at Chicago, a captain in the British army, whom I had never seen before. He was going to the Rocky Mountains for a hunt. In crossing the Great Desert an American captain, stationed in the Indian country, came into the carriage. I had never seen him before, but at once introduced him to Capt. Luck, of the British army, saying, at the same time, that he was on a hunting expedition. "Well," said the American captain, "I am in the midst of the hunting grounds. Come to my quarters, and stay as long as you like, and we'll go hunting together;" and it was so arranged upon the spot.

An English gentleman whom I know met a party of Americans—ladies and gentlemen—upon a steamboat on the Mississippi River. They admitted him immediately into their society; they were together two days, and on the arrival of the steamer at the town where they were to disembark, they constrained the Englishman to join them, and had him at their houses a guest for two or three weeks, giving him dinners and picnics and *fêtes* all about the country, making those weeks among the happiest of his life.

Another English gentleman, whom I know well, during a long journey in America was everywhere treated as a friend by all whom he met. In railway-trains it happened several times that he made casual acquaintances who, when they came to alight at the same station with him, would not suffer him to go to an hotel, but took him, as a most welcome guest, to their houses. On one occasion he had made the remark that he had heard a great deal about the hunting to be found in the country, and hoped to see something of it. The little party whose acquaintance he had made in this casual way insisted upon his going to their house, which was within easy reach of a famous hunting-ground, and they would make up a party to join them. He was with his new friends several weeks, at their house and the houses of their friends, and in a wild hunt among the large game. Many English ladies and gentlemen have told me of the frankness and friendliness which they experience always from Americans, whom they meet in large numbers on the Continent of Europe; and my own experience, which has not been small, is precisely the same as to the readiness and warmth with which the English and Americans affiliate with each other wherever they meet. The editor of the paper to which I have alluded may not care for this correction, but I am sure the English people generally will be glad to know the fact that there is no feeling of alienation toward them among their brethren on the western side of the Atlantic, as my countrymen gladly recognize the fact, and mainly welcome it, that the feeling in this country toward them is one of kindness and friendliness only.

NEAL DOW.

LEICESTER, June 18.

THE JERSEY DERBY.

TOM BOWLING VS. SPRINGBOK.

A DISPUTE ABOUT THEIR RELATIVE MERITS —WHAT SPORTING MEN SAY AND THINK.

Ever since the "Jersey Derby," which was run on the Fourth of July, all kinds of stories have been in circulation among the patrons of the turf relative to the respective merits of Tom Bowling and Springbok, the two most famous contestants, and of the way in which one was encouraged and the other broken up in the race. The "Derby" was of peculiar interest, both on account of the number of persons who witnessed the running of the horses, the celebrity of the contestants, and the amount of money which changed hands on the result. The betting, particularly, was of an extraordinary character, the greater part of the spectators becoming so interested in the race that they risked their funds in the most reckless manner. Confidence in Springbok had been nursed by the apparently knowing ones, until it seemed a foregone conclusion that he would win, and so the general public followed their lead and lost their money. That this was unfortunate for the crowds which were impoverished, can readily be conceived.

There were many whose confidence was so strong in the ability of Springbok that they risked their last dollar upon the result of the great race, and for a day or two past have been arriving in New-York by the routes best adapted to foot locomotion, and celebrated for hospitality in the free lunch way. These parties, as well as many others, freely proclaim that Springbok was beaten by an unfair start, and that, had Tom Bowling left the post on even terms with the former, he could not have beaten him.

The great public interest which attached to this contest, and the probability that these racers will meet again in an exciting struggle upon the turf at no distant day, led a TIMES reporter to visit Long Branch yesterday, to obtain additional details about the race, after the heat and passion incident to the day had in a measure subsided.

Mr. McGrath, the owner of Tom Bowling, the winner of the "Jersey Derby," may generally be found at the West End Hotel, and thither the reporter wended his way. The first person encountered was John Chamberlain, a gentleman largely interested in Monmouth Park and sporting matters generally. When informed of the object of the writer's visit, Mr. Chamberlain expressed his regret that Mr. McGrath had just departed for the course, where he was about to try the mettle of several of his racers, but invited the reporter to take a seat and talk over the situation with him.

John Chamberlain is apparently about thirty-five years of age, of medium height, thick-set, with a full, smooth face, unadorned, except by a light black mustache. He dresses unostentatiously, the only expensive jewelry about his person being a diamond collar button, which sparkles above a loose cravat. In answer to questions as to the fairness of the race, he said:

"Perhaps you might find a better person than me to express an opinion concerning the Derby. You see I didn't go many lengths upon Springbok, for I had my own opinion about which horse would win, and shaped my bets accordingly. I won, and of course a man will not say anything bad about the bridge that carried him safely over. Had I been on the other side, however, and lost money upon Springbok, I do not now see where I would have the right to grumble, except at my own ill luck. The horses started in the usual way, at the customary signal. It would have been impossible for each to have left the line at precisely the same moment. As it was, Tom Bowling was a very short distance ahead, but not further than I have seen other horses in like races. After the signal is given for starting, it is, of course, the business of each rider to get his horse ahead as fast and as far as he can, and that was precisely what Tom Bowling's did. If the others wished for half a dozen false starts, it was not in accordance with the wishes of the spectators nor with the rules for racing. There were plenty of grumblers, as will usually be found at any race, for when people lose money they usually find fault with everybody and everything, except themselves. Some horses were bound to be beaten in the race; one of them happened to be Springbok. Some horse would naturally come out ahead; that one chanced to be Tom Bowling."

After listening to the rather amusing but sensible comments of Mr. Chamberlin, the reporter took a conveyance for Monmouth Park, distant some five miles from the West End Hotel. Racing seemed to be all the rage at the Branch, for the driver discussed in a learned way the merits of the different horses in the race, while his own were making good time for the park. Workmen were busy upon the race-course with harrows and heavy rollers, putting it into condition for this week's racing. The track, except where the roller left its print, appeared much more like an extensive plot of ground, prepared for the sowing of grain, than for the running of horses. Here and there, by the railings, and near the stands, were ragged little darkies, with short riding-whips, holding nags whose names are illustrious in the sporting world. It was easy to see by the curved necks, the strong withers, and the bright, glancing eyes of the saddled beasts, that they boasted of renowned lineage, and that their pace about the circling track would be none of the slowest.

At the stands and the club-houses were groups of gentlemen, who, while discussing fragrant Havanas and sparkling champagne, tested the wind and speed of these nags, which ever and anon the colored boys would mount and urge around the course.

At one of these stands Mr. McGrath, the owner of Tom Bowling, was found. He appeared to be in the best of humor, and greeted the reporter in a hearty, bluff way, characteristic of men of that type who have had a streak of good luck.

Mr. McGrath is a man usually known as one of "the old school." He is of stout build, medium height, and his figure is as straight as that of a North American Indian. He stands firm on his feet, looks you square in the eyes when he talks, and has a good-natured, open countenance. His hair and close-cut whiskers and beard are white, and his age cannot be far from sixty. When approached on the subject of the race he said:

"Oh! I'd rather not say anything about it. You know how Tom Bowling behaved, and how he came in the winner. I had my money on him, of course, and I thought it was well placed. I think so yet, and I am willing to put up some more if McDaniel runs in the race which he has entered for. Why, it is all bosh about Springbok not having a fair start. He had every chance that was given to Tom Bowling, but he couldn't run; that's what was the matter. The people who had bets against my horse, of course, raise a great hue and cry, but that's always the case in races. It's very easy to see why a horse is beaten after the race is over, and to say that the beaten one could run faster than the other, and all such things; the simple fact remains, however, that Tom Bowling was ahead when the race was run, and all the dissatisfied people can't help it. It looks babyish to raise an outcry about a bad start. Why didn't Springbok start ahead like Tom Bowling? You can't expect the judges to come down out of their stand and hold the horses by the tails so that they may all get off at the same time. Now, if you want to see Tom Bowling, just drop over to my stables and ask Ed. Marshall to show him to you."

The reporter proceeded to the stables indicated, and there found Ed. Marshall, who has charge of Mr. McGrath's stud, and in a few seconds both were in Tom Bowling's stall. It was a large, roomy pen, with plenty of clean straw upon the floor. Tom Bowling, the winner of the Derby, stood there with a tin muzzle about his mouth, untied and apparently happy as the traditional clam. He is a beautiful animal, sixteen hands and one inch high. His coat is a handsome bay, and sleek as silk. His tail and mane were bobbed, for greater convenience in the racing season. His hind-legs for several inches above the fetlock are of pure white, and kept clean to the bottom of the hoof by frequent libations of pure spring water. His body, toward the shoulders, is of remarkable strength and thickness; his eyes are of a liquid black, and a retreating forehead indicates a gentle disposition, which, by the way, is not generally the rule with racers. The animal seemed as playful as a kitten, and fairly begged to have its muzzle taken off so that it might nibble at the straw scattered about the floor. He is not allowed to eat straw at all during the racing season, however, his regular diet being thirteen quarts of oats and corn per day, with a certain quantity of hay.

As the writer left the stall Tom Bowling followed him to the door and tried to displace the bars across the entrance with his nose, so as to get out into the yard, possibly to enjoy a good roll on the green sward and a run about the premises. The reporter next crossed the course, and at the opposite side found the stables of Col. McDaniel, the owner of Springbok, who was defeated by Tom Bowling.

Col. McDaniel was seated on an empty keg in front of the stable, talking to several friends upon the merits of his steed and concerning the defeat of Springbok.

The Colonel is apparently about the same age as Mr. McGrath, but is scarcely so stout or straight in build. His face is ruddy and his manner courteous and congenial. He wore a straw hat, and his dress was plain but neat. He seemed to feel very badly about the defeat of his favorite, and explained the reasons in the following words:

"You see there was no fair play on the Fourth of July to me on this race-course. In the first place, when Tom Bowling came up to the post he began running about eighty yards away, which is against the rules of the association. No notice was taken of this, however, and when the tap of the drum sounded Tom Bowling got ever so many lengths ahead of Springbok before my horse even got in motion. Now, my horse can't beat Tom Bowling if he gets ever so many yards ahead at the start, for the race ought to be a pretty close one at the best. But Springbok did as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Why, that horse would have won, even with all the odds against him, I believe, if it hadn't been for the rain-storm, which made the going bad and clogged the horse's feet with mud, and a very little distance ahead makes a great difference in the long run. Now, I tell you, the great trouble was that Springbok didn't have a fair show. He can't get it in this park, either, and I shall never run him here again. I own a little interest in this park, and I'm going to dispose of it for what I can get, and I shall never come to another race while the present managers have control. After these races, Ben Bruce shall never start for me again. But I tell you what! Before this season is over I'll send Tom Bowling back home in mourning as bad as I did old Harper's Longfellow. There are fair courses in this country, and when Tom Bowling and Springbok get on one of them there'll have to be a funeral, and it won't be Sprinkbok's. Wouldn't you like to see him?"

Of course the writer wanted to see him, so a small boy led the way to Springbok's stable. It was carpeted somewhat deeper with straw than Tom Bowling's was, and standing at the farther end of the box, with his side toward the door, was Springbok. He stands about one inch higher than Tom Bowling, is of a bright chestnut, and has three white feet, whereas Tom Bowling has but two. His eye is rather vicious; his first move was an attempt to bite his visitor; in this he signally failed, however; then Springbok tried to bite the boy, but the youngster was too sharp for him. Springbok has a back nearly as level as a board, with tremendous shoulders, thick legs, and heavy flanks. Whatever may have been his ill-fortune in the Jersey Derby, his speed is evidently not to be always wagered against.

THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION.

There is material for many days of profitable study in the smaller articles of the collection of Gen. di Cesnola. We have remarked that the antiquities could be in general terms classified as coming from the ancient tombs, or as coming from the Temple of Venus, at Golgos. To the latter we have already called attention, though we have by no means pointed out even the principal objects. The former are only partly arranged and are very numerous. The origin of these gives them a peculiar interest. They are the silent but eloquent witnesses of the feelings and thoughts with which the dead were accompanied to the tomb many centuries ago. Many of them can be traced directly to ideas of the life beyond this life which the Greeks and Phœnicians are known to have cherished. Others suggest fresh inquiries as to the mysterious region of belief. In this great collection we find many objects which it is difficult to connect with any sentiment that we can recognize as even possible. It is easy to imagine the motive of leaving with the bodies of the dead the tear-bottles of exquisite form. These are of "the trappings and the suits of woe." We can dimly understand, too, the feeling that prompted the burial of the soldier's arms. In these days the arms were daily companions in a fierce and struggling life, and became indissolubly associated with him who bore them. But what must have been the idea which induced the deposit of cumbrous household implements and of articles of the toilet. Side by side with the rings that have fallen from the hand, or the gold pendents that have dropped from the ears of women, we find the sprinkler from which the visitor was welcomed with fragrant dashings, the measures used in cooking, and the gigantic water and wine jars.

The state of preservation of some of these objects, even of the most delicate material, is very remarkable. It is undoubtedly due to the peculiar construction of the tombs. These were formed in the following manner: A square excavation some five or six feet deep was made. This was entered from the east by four steps of baked or hardened mud. In the side opposite these steps was made a further excavation, which extended inward, until an oven-shaped chamber was formed, arched at the top, and of rounded sides, plastered with a coat of mud. Along these sides, on the north, west, and south, was a platform of mud of a foot or less in height, leaving a rectangular depression a couple of feet wide in the centre. On this platform were placed one or more bodies; if one, then at the west end, with the face toward the east; if more, then on the sides with the head toward the east. On the platforms by the bodies were placed the various objects, of which invariably one or more were lamps. The tombs, when full, were sealed by a stone and mud, or with mud alone. Gradually, after their disuse, these tombs became covered with ruins, with the débris of the hill-side, or the detritus of the surrounding earth. Through this covering the water draining carried with it a slow accumulation of dissolved earth, principally silica, and this accumulation gradually filled the tomb, so that the most fragile objects when found lay in a soft bed of evenly-pressing sand.

Of the objects from the tombs those on the main floor of the building are chiefly terra-cotta vases, jars, cups, &c. Among them are numerous amphoræ or water jars, nearly all of them the shape of an inverted cone, long and finely tapering, the base of the cone being rounded and surmounted by the throat of the jar. The handles are one on each side, and in some cases bear inscriptions in Greek, and in at least one, the names of the chief authorities in the Isle of Rhodes, indicating that they were imported thence into Cyprus. These amphoræ are stately and graceful-looking vessels, but the visitor who sees them glued on shelves by the extremity of their slender points will be puzzled to know how they were ever used. As a matter of fact, they were set in wooden stands while in the house, and when carried to the spring had their sharp ends thrust into the wet ground while they were being filled. They were borne by two persons or by one person riding on a donkey and balancing one at either side, their points resting probably in a support over the donkey's back. We would suggest to Gen. di Cesnola that one or two of the amphoræ be mounted as they are at present in the island, and a placard be placed on them explaining the ancient custom. It is in such details as these that the interest of casual visitors can be most readily enlisted.

On high shelves, almost beyond any comfortable vision, are ranged many other large jars, some of them actually more than three feet in height, though appearing much smaller. Among them are many beautiful shapes, which can be studied to advantage by reason of their simplicity and the general absence of surface decoration. But the visitor will probably be most attracted by the great array of smaller vases in the cases. These are of many shapes, all, however, being in marked harmony with each other. Those we take to be the oldest from such description as is available, and from comparison, are of a whitish gray, decorated with stripes, lattice work, and concentric circles of dark brown, which is believed to have been produced by amber, and which is in most cases indestructible, even by muriatic acid. The forms are simple. Some of the vases have round bottoms, and rested, when in use, on tripods, also of terra cotta, and decorated in the same manner. Nothing could exceed the symmetry and unique grace of these vessels. Those which are identified with the Phœnician period have the opening of the throat pinched to form a spout, and in each angle of the edge thus formed is an eye giving to the whole the rude semblance of a bull's head. In the vases connected with the Greeks this opening is pinched to represent a trefoil leaf, and is much more graceful.

Of peculiar interest is the terra-cotta ware found in tombs on a hill-side near the little town of Alambra. With this ware were associated in every instance pieces of bronze weapons and small images, in some cases representing foot soldiers, in the remainder horsemen. The execution is very rude, and the decoration consists in lattice-worked incisions or gashes, which appear to have been made with a blunt point, and after the glazing was done, as none of the marks disclose any traces of the glazing. The conjecture of Gen. di Cesnola touching these remains is that the tombs from which they were gathered were those of soldiers occupying a neighboring camp, that the images were fashioned by the comrades of the dead men from time to time, and laid beside them in the grave as tokens of regard, which, in their case at any rate, must have had less of conventionality than of sincerity in it. He is inclined to attribute the decoration, at least, of the vases also to the soldiers' hands.

Other branches of the collection are well worth attention, and we shall notice them from time to time.

M. RANC.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

M. Arthur Ranc, whom Gen. de Ladmirault has just asked leave to prosecute for the share he took in the Commune, is not a vulgar nor a commonplace Radical. Born in 1831, he went through a brilliant school career, and came to Paris to study law in 1849, while the new Republic was at the climax of its noisiness, and the students of the Latin Quarter mixed more than was perhaps good for them in the politics of the day. The Ecole Normale was then shining with a pleiad of excited youngsters, almost all of whom have since shone in the world. Edmond About, Prevost-Paradol, Francisque Sarcey, Henri Taine, J. J. Weiss, Elme Caro, were the most conspicuous of them. At the Café Fleurus, in the street of that name, the painters Gérôme, Hamon, Courbet, and several others who have since become equally well known, formed a club to which students were admitted, and in which the most violent social theories were imbibed along with the beer of the establishment, which was none of the best, and whiffed out over Paris in a series of turbulent demonstrations, which were of daily recurrence, and cost Count de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction of that day, many a night of wakefulness. In 1848 a procession of students and painters, headed by the above-mentioned M. Gérôme, (now an officer of the Legion of Honor, Member of the Institute, &c.,) had gone to the Constituent Assembly with a petition for the abolition of marriage; M. Ledru Rollin, the Home Minister, had encouraged the formation of a Student Legion for the defence of the Republic, and M. de Lamartine had assured a deputation from the Medical School that a memorial of theirs advocating the conversion of all churches into lecture rooms of positive philosophy should have his most anxious consideration. M. Eugene Sue was then the prophet by whom all the students swore, and swore profanely. This gentleman, who, like Seneca, wrote his praises of poverty on a table lacking none of the good things of this life, had so saturated the minds of his younger contemporaries with the sorrows of virtuous jail-birds and saint-like fallen women, that the students howled despairingly among themselves over the pickle to which their elders had brought the world, and founded a noble newspaper, *La Rehabilitation*, which scored the crimes committed by individuals to the debit column of society, and clamored for a general settlement of accounts in terms which the bourgeois of that time must have found very pleasant reading over their placid breakfast tables. Under such circumstances, the wonder is, not that a few juvenile doctors and barristers should have become incurably tainted with Radicalism, but that all should not have become so; and when, toward the beginning of 1850, the President, Louis Napoleon, began to turn his eye upon the Latin Quarter with a view to reviving study and banning politics, he certainly rendered some of the young gentlemen there a service for which many of them have probably grown to feel thankful. However, when the *coup d'état* came, the sudden contrast between the wild liberty they had enjoyed and the régime of bolt and padlock which supervened was too violent to be borne without bitter resentment; and few students left the Latin Quarter after this change without feeling anti-Bonapartist to the core.

M. Arthur Ranc had been factious while studying law, he continued to be so after he had taken his degree, and the only use to which he seemed inclined to put his legal knowledge was to bandy words with the Public Prosecutor from behind the rail of the criminal dock. Indicted for sedition in 1853, he tackled the bench and the Advocate General so skilfully that he got off with a fine and a warning, but was less lucky in 1855, when arraigned on a charge of being concerned in the plot against the Emperor's life, known as "*le complot de l'Opéra Comique*." This was a serious business, and, despite his dogged silence before the *Juge d'Instruction* and his coolness at the Assizes, Ranc was sentenced to transportation for life and shipped off to Lambessa. He contrived to escape soon, and returned to France after the amnesty of 1859; but in many respects he was an altered man. His experiences in the convict settlement of Africa had sobered him, and, if not less Radical, he was infinitely more cautious. Having no fortune and few friends, he was reduced to earn his living as reader to the *Opinion Nationale*, but by and by got promoted to the staff, and contributed also to the *Courrier du Dimanche*, the *Nain Jaune*, and the *Journal de Paris*. He was a bold writer; sarcastic but cold, vigorous but cunning. If prudence could have kept him out of hot water, he need never have been scalded again. But moderation was not always a safeguard under the Empire, and an article on the revolution of 1848, which was a trifle too earnest and graphic, landed him for four months at Ste. Pélagie. M. Ranc now made a vow, and confided it to all his friends, that he would never be caught tripping again; and certainly he managed to keep out of the public prosecutor's clutches till the Empire fell, and this though he wrote for such subversive publications as the *Cloche* and M. Delescluse's *Reveil*. He was a quiet, reserved man, who expressed himself elegantly and had exquisite manners. You would never have taken him for a revolutionist, or indeed for anything that was not perfectly respectable and orthodox. Stout, full-bearded, always well-dressed, and given to smiling, with an appearance of a demure approval at everything people said to him, he reminded one most of a lady's doctor in good practice. He never practiced at the bar, but varied his journalistic exploits with an occasional novel. That which he published in 1869, in the *Reveil*, *Le Roman d'une Conspiration*, was very powerful and dramatic.

The revolution of the 4th of September brought M. Ranc's latent energies into activity. He had attached himself to M. Gambetta, and on the 14th of October left Paris in a balloon to join his chief, who had gone to Tours two days before in a similar vehicle. Gambetta appointed him Director of Public Safety, that is, Prefect of Police, and M. Ranc displayed in these functions an amount of tact, temper, and courtesy for which those who knew of him only by report were not prepared. There was nothing of the Bohemian nor of the fanatic about him. M. Piétri himself never looked more official, and was certainly not more staid or business-like in his duties. Sent to request the Prince de Joinville to leave the French territory, he escorted his Royal Highness to St. Malo, and discharged his delicate mission with good taste and propriety. He also organized the detective department at Tours on such a formidable footing that he completely foiled all attempts at Bonapartist conspiracies, which may account for the vindictiveness with which the Imperialist party have ever since pursued him. At the general elections of Feb. 8, 1871, M. Ranc was elected member for Paris, the seventeenth on a list of forty three, and took his seat at Bordeaux during the first few sittings; but he resigned together with MM. Ledru-Rollin, Felix Pyat, Henri Rochefort, and some others, after voting against the conclusion of the peace. On the breaking out of the Paris insurrection he threw himself into it very resolutely, and was returned as member for the Commune in the 9th Arrondissement by 8,950 votes. There is no doubt M. Ranc then thought the Commune was the stronger of the two parties, for their was no instance on record of a faction having been able to seize upon all the public buildings in the capital without speedily becoming masters of the whole country. As soon as he discovered his mistake, he made haste to resign, (April 6,) but he had already signed the decree for attacking Versailles, impeaching M. Thiers, and that most compromising decree of all which related to the hostages. Accordingly, as soon as the rebellion was quelled, an interpellation was brought forward by M. Raoul Duval, inquiring of M. Dufaure why M. Ranc was not being prosecuted with the other insurgent chiefs. M. Dufaure made an evasive reply, and it was accordingly suspected that M. Ranc owed his impunity to the possession of certain documents very damaging to some members of the Government. There had been many rumors as to the negotiations which sundry Republicans in high places had entered into with members of the Commune, and it was bruited that M. Thiers himself had privately offered to go further in the way of concessions toward the rebels than he afterwards cared to avow. One need search no deeper to find the secret of the keen anxiety betrayed by the Right to see M. Ranc court-martialed. The Monarchists desire to plague M. Thiers and elicit some awkward facts about him; but in this they will probably be disappointed; for, as M. Thiers is no longer at the head of affairs, but become once more the favorite of the entire opposition, M. Ranc would have no object in making any unpleasant revelations—provided he really have any—to his detriment. M. Ranc was elected to the Municipal council of Paris in 1871, and deputy for Lyons last month. For the past two years he has been a constant contributor to M. Gambetta's organ, *La République Française*, and both in his speeches and writings he has assumed the attitude of a man who was perfectly at his ease, and felt quite secure from molestation.

VIEWS OF JAPAN.

FRESH SKETCHES BY AN AMERICAN.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY—THE SPECULATIVE TENDENCY—THE CAPITAL —POPULAR MANIAS.

Correspondence of the Alta California.

YOKOHAMA, June 4, 1873.

DEAR ALTA: An old Californian allured to the Orient is apt to see not only the poetry, but the prose of Asiatic life, especially if he has formed an ideal based upon the usual Ambassadorial dinner at the Lick, and reduced the same to the test of positive fact, though what the giving of dinners has to do with the development of "trade and commerce," is not stated by Adam Smith or any other old fogy political economist.

THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS.

One of the oddest notions imaginable seems to have infected the Press to the effect that "Japan is going ahead too fast." If by this absurd sentiment it is meant that the Japs are piling up an immense public debt, with its concomitant, paper money, then it must be admitted that Japan is rolling along with considerable velocity. The public debt is over $100,000,000, and is increasing in volume. It costs about $60,000,000 per annum to govern some 33,000,000 of Japs, but the revenue is over $70,000,000, so that with paper money the country seems as financially safe as any other. "Too much progress" in any other direction it is not easy to see. An insignificant railroad eighteen miles long, that cost double what it ought to have done; a few schools, the toleration of Christianity, and the formation of an army and navy, about sums up the progress already made. It certainly is very difficult to see that the Japs have made a single advance, either too hastily or too radical. On the contrary, if they really wish to rank with other nations, their first move should be to educate the masses up to the dignity of men capable of appreciating the great changes which European or American ideas must work upon Asiatic institutions. Till this is done, the dead weight of national ignorance will far more than steady any extravagance on the part of the progressive party.

YEDO.

The imperial capital of Japan, Yedo, said to contain a population rivaling that of New-York in number, is truly a city of magnificent distances. Instead of splendid public buildings, low-sized shanties, in the tent-like style of the Chinese, are to be seen on every side, surrounded by high walls inclosing the *Yashkis* (court residence of the Daimios,) which have been appropriated by the new government for public use. Unluckily, the very day before I visited the capital, the imperial palace was burned to the ground, either through the carelessness of the imperial servants or through the malice of the Satsuma men, it is very difficult to decided which. The Emperor and suite escaped with their lives, but lost all their effects, which must have been valuable, though, judging from some princely residences in Yedo, it might be suspected that the loss will be far less than would occur in any other imperial palace in the world. A Japanese palace seems to contain absolutely nothing—no paintings, no statuary, no furniture, no library—nothing, in fact, comparable to the treasures one usually sees hoarded up in Europe for royal delectation. On the whole, Yedo seems rather to be an assemblage of villages, all embowered in most beautiful trees, rather than a great metropolitan city. It does not contain a single building worthy of a moment's notice, unless the temples erected by the Tycoon, as a kind of memorial chapels in honor of his ancestry. These are just as elegant as wood, tiles, brick, mortar, stucco lacquer, and heavy gilding can make them. In the court-yards of these temples are placed hundreds of bronze memorials, erected by the retainers and friends of the Tycoon to the memory of the dead. These curious mementoes are in the shape of pillars six feet high, crowned with an ornamental lantern, in which lamps are placed from time to time—probably on the Japanese "All Soul's Day." The interiors of these temples are a blaze of splendid coloring, quite in the Chinese taste, but rather "loud" to please Western notions of religious sentiment. The real beauties, however, of Yedo, are the glorious old camphor and cedar trees, not to mention others of exquisite beauty, but which are best known to botanists. Clumps of bamboos, artificial rock-work, and thickets of superb foliage crown every elevation. Old dwarf-pines, fish-ponds, and delightful nooks abound on every side. In fine, "only man is vile."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The "Kai Soe Jo," or University of Yedo, is an immense institution of learning for Japan, rather on a par with our preparatory colleges, than much resembling our State universities. During the present absence of Prof. Verbeo it is semi-officially presided over by our Mr. Veeder, of San Francisco, who is assisted by Mr. Horace Wilson, so long and favorably known in connection with the City College, whose fortunes have so fallen since their departure for the Japanese capital. There is also a large staff of professors of various nationalities connected with this very promising institution, who, were they permitted unrestricted sway, would soon make of this great establishment a seat of learning worthy to rank with the great schools of the West; but the power of red tape is as great here as elsewhere, quite as obstructive and quite as senseless.

SPECULATION AND "MANIAS."

The Japs are as fond of speculation as the most hardened broker of California-street. The discovery of gold mines here would be a veritable curse to a people so fond of gambling. By the way, Mr. Janin, of diamond fame, has been secured by the Japanese Government to "prospect for gold" in these regions, at a thousand dollars per month; the berth will be a good one for him, but the Japs are as likely to discover gold through his endeavors as Messrs. Ralston & Co. are to realize bushels of diamonds from Arizona. The latest bubble that has burst here is the great rabbit mania, which has raged here for some months past, with a violence such as bit the Hollanders in the days of the hyacinthe delirium. A few days ago fancy rabbits brought here fabulous prices. Foreigners were engaged at high salaries to preside over establishments frequented solely by rabbit gamblers, the Japs being prohibited from ostensibly keeping such houses. At last the bubble burst on the arrival of the steamer from China with a cargo of the precious animals. Rabbits are now worth a bit apiece which commanded $100 a week ago. As this folly but followed a pig delirium, it is now likely to be succeeded by a new rage for Brahma fowls. There are already signs of the approaching madness, and so fortunes are likely to be lost and won in this new species of gambling. Not long since the Imperial Government instituted a "model farm." It was stocked with the choicest of everything in the agricultural line, though what the Japs had to learn from us in husbandry it is not clear to see. To be sure, they know very little about stock-raising, but then they consider beef and mutton superfluous as food; horse-flesh is dearer than human flesh, while the undeniable fact remains that domestic animals do not seem to thrive. The thirty magnificent bulls and cows procured at great expense from California have all died. Feed is not abundant, and the princely domains that might be turned into sheep ranges, would have to be planted with the proper grains before the first step can be taken in the direction of wool culture. A kind of short, stiff bamboo, utterly unfit for feed, chokes out the valuable grasses, and so Japan, for at least an age to come, will purchase European clothes, eschew milk and butter, and stick to the national diet of rice, fish, and fowl, which, after all, are more cheap and abundant than the food of hardier races in the West.

YOKOHAMA.

The City of Yokohama is, considering the small population of 1,000 foreigners and 120,000 natives, quite a city, as would rank with a third-rate town in California; but it lacks, by a million degrees, the smart appearance, the elegant regularity, and nice municipal, public-spirited, go-ahead arrangements of an American city. In metropolitan San Francisco, made up of all the nationalities under heaven, there is a unity of purpose and a general "pull all together" that results in a harmonious whole; not so here. The native town is lighted with gas, (even on moonlight nights,) but the foreign quarter is wrapped in gloom, for the simple reason that A B and C cannot see alike. There are four post-offices. One English, one French, and one American, the inconvenience and old-fogishness of which may be imagined in a community of any dimensions. The streets are narrow and crooked, while sidewalks worthy or the name do not exist, unpardonable blunders for which the greed of foreigners is alone to blame. The Japanese Government, in disposing of the town lots, never thought of forcing buyers to build their enclosures and houses with any regard to public utility, convenience, or civic beauty; the consequence is that we have what is intended for the commercial metropolis an unsightly collection of costly, sometimes elegant buildings huddled together, regardless of either regularity or convenience; simply that the holder of each lot could have the supreme satisfaction of grabbing every inch of land that his deed called for. While the buildings here in the foreign town are principally built of a bluish sandstone and bluish brick and tiles, the houses have a heavy, forbidding aspect not unlike our old Spanish towns in California; in fact it is perfectly easy to see that their owners have simply built them as convenient residences, for business purposes, in hopes to sell out "and go home," leaving the "de'il to catch the hindmost."

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

I have been asked to state what prospects there are in Japan for a poor man to make money. I answer: Absolutely none. It is true that a few adventurers have come here and in time acquired wealth, but they would have done the same thing anywhere, and in half the time in California. Labor is so cheap that a good Japanese cook may be engaged for $6 per month, he finding himself—thus is labor rewarded. The foreign community is made up of merchants, store-keepers and professional men. The mercantile class, having inherited the traditions of the old East India Company, are far from having kept pace with the democratic ideas of the age; hence we have here in full blast the pettiest kind of a moneyocracy without the excuse of illustrious birth, lofty position or power, either of intellect or political influence. A wholesale money-grabber, though ready enough to finger the greasy bank notes of the store-keeper, will not meet him socially. The man that hangs out a sign is ostracised from the club, while neither personal character nor ability avails in the least to secure social recognition among those whose whole horizon of intelligence seems bounded by horse talk and the sickly inanities of market rates. Professional men abound here, and how they all live is a mystery. How a population of a thousand can support ten physicians, five newspapers, lawyers, &c., is an insoluble problem. The climate is against the medicos, for a healthier climate is not to be found on earth than Japan, not even excepting California, which, however, is not a whit inferior in any respect. The newspapers being destitute of any considerable field in journalism, are forced to fall back upon native topics of interest, but they have not the enterprise to employ writers in studying the resources of the interior country, as is done in America, and they are right; it really would not pay, as such information is to be dreaded rather than encouraged by the only class that could avail themselves of the information—the capitalists. Their policy is *quieta non movere*; their money is invested annually in the staples of the country, and any disturbance of the usual channels of trade would be but too liable to let outsiders get a share of the spoils. The result is that the newspapers here are an excellent reflection of local intelligence—dignified and dull, stale and unprofitable, but perfectly up to the standard of intellect required in tea-tasters and silk-sharps. Everybody knows that a newspaper is a very perfect gauge of a community's intelligence; supply and demand go together. You receive, of course, those of Japan, and they—tell the whole story.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

In conclusion, let me say that, although this country is still undeveloped, in many respects, it is thickly populated, well cultivated, and needs no more foreign population than it now possesses. Capitalists may find here good investments, but not better than in California; as for poor men or professionals, let them stay where they are. Clerks get here from $30 to $50 per month, and situations hard to find at that. School teachers have been allured here under the idea of hugh salaries; that day has gone by now—salaries reduced, and dozens of very capable men vainly seeking positions. Schools are springing up all over the country, but they are mostly taught by natives at the princely pay of $15 per month. Lawyers, doctors, and clergymen abound, though the latter are supported by missionery boards at home. The missionaries seem the happiest class of all. They live in good style, as becomes the representatives of our great religious denominations, and all seem very zealous, in season and out of season. As Christianity has now been tolerated, no doubt many of the Japs will embrace the true faith.

THE GOVERNMENT.

As you see through the local journals the late Ministry of the Mikado has resigned their portfolios. They were responsible for the finances, and fearing trouble ahead, remonstrated, and so retired from office. The new Ministry has not been announced, but the advent of progressionists is anticipated. The present Mikado is, you know, in retirement. He is a young man, and cares not a pin for the glories of being first in his village rather than second in Rome. In the meantime plain people are attending to their daily round of treadmill duties, and waiting for the good time coming, a time we wish you all in dear old California. JAPLAND.

THE CENTENNIAL.

NOTE OF MR. FISH TO FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—The following is the form of the note addressed by the Secretary of State to the representatives of foreign Governments in the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the Government of —— a copy of the President's proclamation announcing the time and place of holding the international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of soil and mines proposed to be held in the year 1876. The exhibition is designed to commemorate the declaration of the independence of the United States on the one hundredth anniversary of that interesting and historic national event, and, at the same time, to present a fitting opportunity for such a display of the results of the art and industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances attained and successes achieved in the interest of progress and civilization during the century which will have then closed. In the law providing for the holding of the exhibition, Congress directed that copies of the proclamation of the President setting forth the time of its opening and the place at which it was to be held, together with such regulations as might be adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, should be communicated to the diplomatic representatives of all nations. Copies of these regulations are herewith transmitted. The President indulges the hope that the Government of —— will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration; and he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations, may result in still greater advantages to science and industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and people of ——, and those of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

THE TURF.

THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD CLAIMED IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5.—At Sacramento, this afternoon, California horses achieved a reputation for speed second to none in a running race in the United States, the first three heats taken together being the fastest time ever made in the world. The purse was $750, and the horses entered were B. H. Thornhill, Nell Flaherty, Thad. Stevens, Queen, and Twenty-Cents. The first heat was won by Thornhill in 1:43, beating Flaherty by half a length. In the second heat, Flaherty made the half-mile in 51 seconds, leading Thornhill; but the latter came home again ahead, repeating his previous time, 1:43. In the third heat, Thornhill led to the half-mile, passing it in 50½ seconds, but the heat, as well as the fourth and fifth heats, were won by Thad. Stevens, in 1:43½, 1:46½, and 1:45. The five heats were made in 8:41, being the fastest time on record in the world. California claims the laurels from the Dutchman's brow.

THE WILLIAMSPORT, PENN., RACES THIS WEEK.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 6.—The July meeting at Herdic Park bids fair to be a complete success. There are fifty-six entries in three afternoon races of July 8, 9, and 10. Thirty horses have been entered to compete for purses amounting to $4,000. Excursion tickets will be issued by the New-Jersey Central, Catawsha, and Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie, and Northern Central Railroads, good until the 11th. The track and grounds are in excellent condition. All the races are to be mile heats, best three in five. The trotting and running races are to be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

MURDERS.

UNPROVOKED SHOOTING IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—STABBING IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—Harry West, an estimable man, was shot dead in the most unprovoked manner in a billiard-saloon, last Friday night, by John A. Duffus, a youth of eighteen. The inquest, to-day, resulted in a verdict of willful murder. Duffus is in jail.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 6.—John McCarthy was fatally stabbed this evening by James Corbin. The murderer and his victim had some hard words when McCarthy, as the prisoner alleges, caught him by the throat. Corbin then pulled out a large-sized knife and stabbed him in the left breast. Death resulted in about five minutes.

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 6.—Dr. Amos Westcott, a doctor of dental surgery, committed suicide at his residence in this city this morning by shooting himself. He had been for two or three years suffering from hypochondria, which neither extensive travel nor medical treatment could cure. Deceased stood confessedly at the head of the dental profession, not only of the United States but of the world. He was formerly professor of operative and mechanical dentistry in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and subsequently professor in the New-York College of Dental Surgery. He did more than any other to reduce dentistry to a science and profession. He was the author of several works on dentistry, and was the originator and first president of the State Dental Society, and was at the head of the National Dental Society. In 1860 he was Mayor of Syracuse, and at his death was fifty-nine years of age.

OCEAN YACHTING.

AN EXCITING RACE BETWEEN THE VISION AND META YESTERDAY—THE VISION THE WINNER.

The match between Mr. J. J. Alexandre's sloop-yacht Vision and Mr. G. A. Beeling's sloop-yacht Meta, which was postponed on Saturday on account of the dead calm which prevailed throughout the day in the lower bay, was sailed yesterday, and resulted in a most interesting contest between these two crack yachts. The steamer Uncle Abe, having on board the judges and a large party of invited guests, left the barge-office at 8:30 A. M., and accompanied the competing vessels over the course. The following are the articles of agreement and sailing regulations under which the race was sailed:

Articles of agreement between Messrs. G. A. Beeling, owner of the sloop-yacht Meta, and Mr. J. J. Alexandre, owner of the sloop-yacht Vision, in regard to a match between their respective yachts.

1. Said match to be sailed on July 5, 1873, provided there is a six-knot breeze at the time of starting; this to be decided by the judges, or in case both owners shall be willing to start.
2. The course to be outside twenty miles to windward and return, from Sandy Hook; or, if the direction of the wind does not allow it, twenty miles before the wind and back. Yachts to pass between judges boat and the buoy to be decided upon by the judges before the race.
3. Two judges to be appointed by the owner of each yacht, one to sail on the competing yacht, the other to remain on board the stake-boat, (steam-boat.) In case of dispute, the said four judges shall select an umpire, whose decision shall be final.
4. Yachts to be off Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. on the day of the race, subject to the order of the judge.
5. A steam-boat, to be provided at the expense of the loser of the race, for the judges and to act as stakeboat, both at starting and turning point. After both yachts have started, judges' boat to proceed twenty miles in a straight line, dead to windward or before the wind, according to the decision of the judges, and there to maintain her position until both yachts have passed around her, and then return to the starting point.
6. The match to be sailed with the time allowance, and, except where they conflict with these regulations, according to the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, together with such written instructions and directions as the judges may give upon the day of the race.
7. The prize to be a cup of the value of $500, each owner to deposit the sum of $500 before the day of the race with the judges, who will hand over to the winner the entire amount of $1,000, said winner to attend to the purchasing of the prize.
8. The start to be a flying one, the judge's boat to give, as a signal for the yachts to prepare, one whistle, accompanied by the lowering of her flag; ten minutes later the same signal to be repeated for the start; ten minutes to be allowed to the yachts to cross the line.
9. In case the judges do not start the yachts on the day named they will decide when the race is to be sailed.
10. Each owner has the privilege of having the yachts remeasured after the race.
11. The rule relating to having a member of the Club on board, during a race, to be waived, and also that relating to the carrying of a boat, and also that relating to having models of contesting yachts in club-house.
12. No dead ballast to be taken in or out within forty-eight hours of the time of starting.
13. In the event of the judges' boat not being back at the starting point before the yachts, each judge to take the time of passing the buoy on the yacht on which he is; for which purpose said judges, before the start, are to compare watches and decide how the buoy shall bear when taking time. The yachts in returning to pass the buoy on the same side as at starting, and within 100 yards of it.
14. The starting of the yachts by the judges to constitute a race, even if made in over eight hours.
15. Yachts may carry any fore and aft sails. Head sails to be on stays. Yachts in turning the stake-boat to leave it on their starboard hand.

(Signed,) G. A. BULING, J. J. ALEXANDER.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1873.

The measurements of the two yachts are as follows:

Meta, length over all, 75.6; length on water-line, 61.0; beam, 19.6; depth, 6.2; tons, 70. Built by P. Megiehan.

Vision, built by McGarrick; length over all, 66.8; length on water-line, 54.2; beam, 20.1; depth, 6.0; ton, 61.

According to the calculations based upon the above measurements the Meta had to allow her antagonist four minutes and twenty-two seconds.

On arriving at the Long Branch Dock both yachts were found in readiness, and, as an eight-knot breeze was blowing from the north-north-west, eager to start for the race. They were, therefore, ordered by the judges to proceed to the starting-point, which was from buoy five off Sandy Hook Light-house, where they arrived shortly after noon. Owing, however, to the direction of the wind, and in accordance with the sailing regulations, the yachts were directed by the judges to make the outward voyage dead before the wind for twenty miles, and then to beat back. The start, which was a flying one, was very even, there being but a little over a minute difference between the two; the Vision crossing the line at 12:28:30, and the Meta at 12:29:31. As they stood away on their course both yachts boomed out their jibs and jib topsails, and had their club and working topsails set, in order to catch every puff of wind possible. Soon after the start the Meta gradually decreased the lead that the Vision had of her, and slowly but surely crept up to and passed her, and finally leading her by about a quarter of a mile, in which order both vessels continued until 1:48, when the Meta's preventer stay snapped, and her topmast broke short off, letting her topsail and jib-topsail come down by the run. By this accident, which was deplored by all, the Vision, still carrying all her kites and beautifully handled by her sailing-master, was enabled to catch and pass her antagonist, who, by the time the wreck had been cleared away, was some little distance astern. She, however, kept bravely on her course, although all chances of winning the race if everything stood on the Vision were practically gone, especially if the wind failed to freshen. The turning stake-boat was reached and turned as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Vision	3	3	38
Meta	3	8	27

The first-named, on rounding, housed her club and working topsails and jib-topsail, and stood in shore on the starboard tack, the Meta following in her wake. From this point it became a matter of a long and short leg all the way home, although it became evident that, through the Meta's running and standing gear being sadly out of order, she could not hope to win the race, for it was frequently found necessary to luff her up to prevent her mast being carried out of her. Yet notwithstanding the disadvantages under which she suffered, she bore gallantly on, and slightly decreased the difference in time between herself and the Vision as the winning goal was reached, which was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Vision	6	44	42
Meta	6	48	53

The former winning the race and the cup by 7 minutes and 33 seconds.

It was considered on all sides that this was one of the prettiest races of the season, and the general opinion still is that, had it not been for the unfortunate accident to the Meta, that she would have been victorious.

Another match is expected to come off shortly between these yachts, as Mr. Beling has expressed his desire to again try his vessel against the Vision, being satisfied that he can beat her under ordinary circumstances, and over the same course.

THE BOY MURDER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 6.—The boy, George Edward Cartin, charged with clubbing to death the Lane child, three years old, in the woods of Acton, is about twelve years old. About fifteen months ago, he came from New-York, where he has a mother, to live with his uncle, Maurice Lane, father of the child he is accused of murdering. It is said he was sent to his uncle to prevent, if possible, his following in the footsteps of his two older brothers, who have been inmates of the State Prison. A Coroner's jury is investigating the murder.

FATAL END OF A FIGHT.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—William Cornelius met with his death last night, in Greenbush, while engaged in a scuffle with Police Officer Murphy. Cornelius, who was known as a rough character, was committing a breach of the peace. Officer Murphy remonstrated with him, and urged him to go home. Cornelius abused the officer. A clinch ensued, when Cornelius fell senseless. It was then found that his skull was broken, but whether from striking on the pavement or from blows inflicted by Officer Murphy is not as yet known, as the officer is reticent. An investigation will be made by the Coroner to-morrow. Cornelius leaves a family.

SUPPOSED YELLOW FEVER CASE.

It was rumored yesterday that the steam-ship City of Havana, which was due in this City eight days ago, was detained at Quarantine on account of yellow fever among her crew. A TIMES reporter, who was dispatched to Quarantine to ascertain the truth of the rumor, found the steam-ship anchored off the upper Quarantine, whither she had been removed from the lower station on Saturday morning. Dr. Mosher, one of the Quarantine physicians, informed THE TIMES reporter that one of the crew of the City of Havana was sick, and that his disease was at first supposed to be yellow fever. That was ascertained to be entirely incorrect, as the man's complaint was of the most ordinary nature, and in no wise dangerous. He was still lying in the hospital, was fast improving, and would undoubtedly recover. All vessels from Havana and other Southern ports where yellow fever has made its appearance are subjected to a rigid quarantine, and are required to unload their cargoes into lighters in the bay instead of at the wharves. This regulation is adopted as a precaution against the introduction of contagion in the goods transported from these plague-ridden cities. Experience has demonstrated that when the goods taken from the holds of vessels are well exposed to the air before they are landed on the wharves, they are freed from the germs of disease. The vessels are also fumigated and disinfected with drugs when they are first quarantined, and also after they are unloaded and before they are permitted to come to the City. The yellow fever now raging in some of the Southern ports, Dr. Mosher says, is of a very malignant type; but he is informed that in Havana it is of a milder character.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has remained low during Sunday in the South Atlantic States; it has risen in the Middle States and New-England, and is highest on Lake Erie. The low barometer that was in Kansas has extended eastward to the Ohio Valley, and disappeared after having brought storms and rain to that section. The temperature has very generally fallen over the lower lakes and throughout the Atlantic States; it has risen over the upper lakes; clear weather has been generally reported from the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, but rain has fallen on the immediate South Atlantic coast; clear or partly clear and dry weather prevails over the lake region and Middle and Eastern States; light winds prevail in the Southern States, northerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds on Lake Ontario, and easterly winds and calm on Lakes Erie and Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

On Monday, for the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather, light winds, falling barometer, and rising temperature; for the Middle and Eastern States, generally north and north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear, dry weather, with slightly higher temperature, except in the Middle Atlantic States, where cloudy weather and light local rains are probable by Monday night. For the upper lake region falling barometer, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from the upper lakes, the South-west, the Rocky Mountains, and Pacific coast stations.

EFFECT OF A DREAM.

After quoting the account of the dream which is said to have influenced Hiram Powers to become a sculptor, the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* relates another incident of the kind, where the question as to the life-profession of the dreamer was decided. It says: "An aged member of the Episcopal Church who was well acquainted with Rev. Dr. Berhanns, of Newtown, said that when a youth, and before he had ever seen any minister of that denomination attired in his clerical robes, he dreamed of seeing some one standing by his bedside dressed in a peculiar manner. The dream left a strong impression upon his mind. Some time afterward he attended an Episcopal church, and to his great, though agreeable surprise, he saw that the minister was dressed in robes precisely the same as those he had seen in his dream. These circumstances determined his future course. He became a communicant and ultimately a minister in that church. In his old age he resided in Newton, and there are doubtless many in that town, if not throughout this and other States, who remember him as a faithful and devoted pastor."

Tourists, travelers, and those spending the season away from home, are especially liable to disturbances of the stomach and bowels; to such, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam will will prove itself on occasion exceptionally useful, saving much suffering and anxiety, and increasing one's capacity to enjoy the Summer vacation.—*World*.

The old Tabard Inn, in the borough of Southwark, London, is noted as the starting place of Chaucer's Pilgrims, but the "Domestic" paper patterns (manufactured by the "Domestic" S. M. Co., Union-square, New-York,) are noted for their elegance and excellence.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably night and day till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Travelers speak in the highest terms of LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable, no wasting or spilling.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts possess the superiority claimed for them."—E. C. HAZARD.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

REMOVED TO NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—WEISMANN.—At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on June 21, EDWARD ROBINSON, of New-York City, United States Consul at Hamburg, to EMMA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Weismann, of Frankfort.

DIED.

BARTOL.—On Sunday, July 6, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL F. BARTOL, in the 60th year of his age, at his late residence, No. 469 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

BARNES.—On Sunday, 6th inst., JOHN HENRY, youngest child of Joshua and Isabella Barnes, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 226 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

BOWDISH.—On Saturday, July 5, Rev. C. G. BOWDISH, of Astoria, Long Island; a member of the Newburg East Conference.

The funeral service will be attended from the M. E. Church at Astoria, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEEBE.—July 3, 1873, ELIZABETH HINMAN, wife of Wm. J. Beebe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Birdsall, No. 39 East 12th-st., Monday, July 7, at 3 P. M.

FERGUSON.—July 4, 1873, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. P. Carter, New-Monmouth, N. J., Mrs. HANNAH H. FERGUSON, widow of the late Thomas M. Ferguson.

HYATT.—On June 3, 1873, at Longmont, Colorado Territory, suddenly, WM. W. HYATT, formerly of New-York, in the 47th year of his age.

HAMBLIN.—On Friday, July 4, ELIZA MARY ANN HAMBLIN, widow of Thomas S. Hamblin, aged 55 years 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 West 24th-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ English papers please copy.

SMYTH.—On the 4th inst., MARY FRANCIS, daughter of John H. and Rachel Smyth, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 183 4th-st., Jersey City, on Monday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

STRONG.—At Roslyn, Long Island, Friday, July 4, HENRY NICOLL, second son of Charles R. and Esther R. Strong, aged 1 year and 2 months.

TWEED.—On Thursday afternoon, July 3, Mrs. ELIZA TWEED, in the 81st year of her age, widow of the late Richard Tweed.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 237 East Broadway.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, June 29, at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., FREDERICK VINCENT, in the 76th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

We keep on hand the largest stock of PRINTING TYPES in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash.

We also deal in all kinds of NEW PRINTING MATERIALS. GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

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A SUPERB TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA a perfect cure for general debility and weakness of all kinds. Also nervousness, night sweats, and wasting. Stimulates the appetite, restores the strength, and produces most refreshing sleep. TRY IT! $1 and $2 per bottle. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

CLAIRVOYANT HERB COMPOUND CURES consumption, asthma, catarrh, rheumatism, ague, skin and female diseases; price, $1; sent prepaid. Address JEANNIE WATERMAN DANFORTH, Trance Medium and Medical Clairvoyant, 78 West 48th-st., New-York City.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND THIRty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Head-quarters, No. 163 Duane-st., MONDAY EVENING, July 7, at 8 o'clock. JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With the exception of several successful suburban auctions, the market during the past week has given but little signs of activity, a natural consequence arising from the fact that business has been broken in upon by the recurrence of the national holiday. On Saturday nearly all the real estate offices were closed, and Pine-street was deserted by both brokers and capitalists. None of the sales of City property consummated at the Exchange since our last report call for any notice, and the total value of realty so sold for the week ending with Saturday, July 5, amounts to but $59,400, as against $137,900, the figures for the previous six business days, ending with Saturday, June 28.

On Friday, July 4, at Mount Englewood, N. J., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. disposed of three villa plots, containing together some eleven and a half acres of land, located on the Palisade, adjoining the grounds of the Palisade Mountain House, the property of Mr. Wm. J. Tingue, for $35,927—an excellent sale. Details are annexed. The auction held at Arlington, N. J., on Thursday, July 3, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., the result of which has not heretofore been reported, was also a success, forty-four lots being disposed of for $10,425 in the aggregate, as noted in summary below. Other sales of suburban real estate have also been made during the week as follows: Monday, June 30, at the Exchange in this City, 118 lots located at Morrisania, Westchester County, sold for $70,405. Same day, improved property sold at Jersey City by J. M. Gibson, to the value of $23,050, and same day, at Madison, N. J., seven plots, sold by Betts, Burnett & Co., for $3,500. Tuesday, July 1, at William's Bridge, Westchester County, thirty-four acres of land belonging to the Cudlipp estate, sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., for $37,405, and same day, at Pearsalls, Long Island, thirty-eight lots and a house, sold by O. H. Pierson & Co. for $8,288. Wednesday, July 2, at Newark, N. J., thirty-two plots, sold by Pierson & Co. for $19,663. Total for week ending with Saturday, July 5, $228,663. Total for previous week ending with Saturday, June 28, $260,712.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week auctions are projected as follows by the auctioneers respectively named:

To-day, (Monday,) July 7.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of three houses and lots, Nos. 48, 50, and 52 Orchard-street, east side, 200 feet south of Grand-street, lots each 25 by 87.6.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Plainfield, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., adjourned public auction sale of 100 desirable villa plots known as the Rockville property, located on both sides of the New-Jersey Central Railway, adjacent to Evona Station, and within four minutes of the Dunellen Depot. The lots are all eligibly situated on high ground, and front on Elm and Second streets, North, South, and Rock avenues. Plots each 50 by 100 feet. Special train from foot of Liberty-street, at 11 o'clock.

By Blackwell & Co., at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of twenty-two building lots, situated on College-avenue and Valley street, known as the property of Gen. Henry Storms.

To-morrow (Tuesday,) July 8.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, executor's sale, under the direction of John McLoughlin, Esq., of three lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Second-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street, and one lot, 25 by 100.10, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, in rear of above.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the premises, No. 408 First-avenue, east side, 49.5 feet north of Twenty-fourth-street, embracing a lot, in size 24.8 by 100, with a number of frame buildings thereon.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel R. Kendall, Esq., referee, of five lots, with the same number of unfinished houses thereon, situate on East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, south side, 102.6 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Lots, together, form plot in size 85.5 by 100.11.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Hart, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 91.11 by 105, on the King's Bridge road, north-east corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second-street. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, north side, 105.6 feet east of the King's Bridge road.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house, with lease of lot, 25 by 91.11, situate on West Twenty-first-street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Term of lease, twenty-one years from May 1, 1869.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Elizabethport, N. J., on the property, at 3 P. M., unreserved public auction sale of 100 lots, situate in the manufacturing district of Elizabeth, specially adapted for shops, factories or the residences of operatives, embracing two entire blocks, bounded by Elizabeth-avenue, First-street, Smith-street, Second and Third avenues. Also ten two-story and attic frame cottages, and six one and a half story frame dwellings, all to be sold without reserve. Terms liberal.

By J. M. Gibson, at Lafayette, Fifteenth Ward of Jersey City, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of forty lots, located on the Central Railroad, adjoining Communipaw station, a portion of the Arbuckle estate.

Wednesday, July 9.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. A. Hasley, Esq., referee, of a three-story brick house and four lots, on East Eighteenth-street, north side, 129.2 feet east of Broadway—a valuable property. Lots together form plot 81.9 by 92 by 75 by 95.7. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Eastman, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, south side, 400 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of three lots, with improvements, on West Thirtieth-street, south side, 34 feet, east of Seventh-avenue. Lots together in size, 64 by about 98.9, rear irregular.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, C. W. Pleasants, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, with three-story brick buildings thereon, known as Starr's Armory, situate on West Houston-street, north-west corner of Bedford-street, the plot having a front on each street of about 100 feet.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, receiver's sale under the authority of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., of nineteen acres of land, located in the town of Cortland, Westchester County.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on the ground at 12 M., partition sale under the direction of a referee, of 200 very desirable lots known as the Farrington estate, located but one mile from the new City line when established, adjacent to three railway depots, close by Chester Hill, and in the midst of finely improved property. An important auction. Special train from the Grand Central Depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, July 10.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 189 feet east of Sixth-avenue. Lot 21 by 90.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the ground at 12 M., by order of Thos. L. Rushmore, Esq., imperative public auction sale of 200 first-class villa sites, situated in Delancey Park, Orienta, on Long Island Sound, all handsomely located, and together one of the finest properties near New-York, offering most excellent opportunities for investment. Excursion steamer from foot of Dover-street, Pier No. 27 East River at 9 o'clock, landing at Thirty-third-street, or tickets furnished for 11:30 train New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., continuation sale, under the direction of trustees, of valuable lots belonging to the Wm. J. Pollock property, located in the Fifth Ward of the city named, adjoining Waverly Park, and situated on leading streets and avenues in the midst of costly improvements. Sale peremptory, to close out interests; the lots to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Special train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, at 11:30 o'clock.

Friday, July 11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by ½ block, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, north side, 200 feet west of First-avenue. Also, executors' sale of a tract of land containing about 770 acres, located in the town of Islip, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Saturday, July 12.

By James M. Miller, at the Court-house in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., assignee's sale, under the direction of Ziba Carpenter, Esq., of a farm containing 47 4-10 acres of land, located in the town named, and situated on West-street, near Mamaroneck-avenue. Also, one acre of land with slaughter-house thereon, located in the village of White Plains.

The above list, we believe, contains a notice of all the proposed sales of the week.

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

MOUNT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Friday, July 4.

Plot No. 4, 4 46-100 acres; Henry F. Verhuven, $4,400 per acre	$19,624
Plot No. 3, 2 87-100 acres; Wm. Neeley, $2,850 per acre	8,179
Plot No. 2, 4 22-100 acres; Theo. M. Davis, $1,925 per acre	8,123

ARLINGTON, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Thursday, July 3.

Lot No. 69 on Columbia-st.; S. Weed, New-York.	$270
Lot No. 68 on Columbia-st.; C. S. Slauson, New-York	280
Lot No. 67 on Columbia-st.; John Barry, Bloomfield	290
Lot No. 66 on Columbia-st.; H. Haines, New-York.	275
Lot No. 65 on Columbia-st.; A. Frink, Windham, Conn.	170
Lot No. 6 on Schuyler-av.; H. Seibert, New-York.	140
Lot No. 5 on Schuyler-av.; John Bain.	270
Lot No. 4 on Schuyler-av.; John Bain.	250
Lot No. 3 on Schuyler-av.; H. Janes.	235
Lot No. 2 on Schuyler-av.; John Birney.	230
Lot No. 1 on Schuyler-av.; W. L. Windsom, Summit, N. J.	300
Lot No. 7 on corner Schuyler and Columbia avs.; Jno. Morin	315
Lots Nos. 8 and 9 Columbia-av.; H. Zanes	590
Lot No. 10 Schuyler-av.; H. Semmons	270
Not No. 11 Schuyler-av.; A. Sweed	275
Lot No. 12 Schuyler-av.; A. McAuhur	245
Lot No. 13 Schuyler-av.; H. C. Spaulding, Bloomfield	245
Lots Nos. 14 to 19, inclusive, Schuyler-av.; A. Frink	1,440
Lots Nos. 20 to 25, inclusive, Schuyler-av.; A. McAuhur, Montclair	1,440
Lots Nos. 26 to 30, inclusive, Schuyler-av.; A. Siebert	1,250
Lots Nos. 37 and 38 Thatcher-st.; Martin Ferris	360
Lots Nos. 40 and 41 Thatcher-st.; Chas. Ehman	360
Lot No. 39 Thatcher-st.; E. F. Downey	145
Lot No. 117 Orient-av.; H. Spaulding	160
Lots Nos. 118 to 121, inclusive, Orient-av.; H. Spaulding	625

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.

FINEST STREET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

$13,000. Terms, { Cash, $5,000. Five years, $8,000.

TOO GOOD AN OFFER TO BE PASSED.

Address Box No. 3,349 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, accessible to New-York and Newark; house new and modern; nine rooms, furnished; large lot, fruit trees; high and healthy locality, and near popular Summer resorts. Address PASTOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Stanhope, N. J.

FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island, a country residence; twenty-seven acres, well stocked with fruit; fine grove and shore front; would make a good club property; good fishing. Address WOOD & HUGHES, No. 16 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a very complete house; has all the modern conveniences; lot, one acre; three minutes to Montrose Depot; thirty-four trains daily. Inquire of the owner, No. 352 West 32d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTment.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $3,000. E. E. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BUY LAND AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
TUESDAY, JULY 8,
At 3 o'clock, on the premises, at

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.,

Sixteen dwellings and 100 business lots, in a rapidly growing neighborhood near the Factories of Singers, Whitlock, Worrell, Moore, Towers, Munsell & Thompson, and others.
No free tickets nor lunch; terms easy; sale positive.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of Referee,
200 superior lots near three depots,
Thirteen miles from 42d-st.; one mile from the new City line, in the garden of Westchester.
Musical Fête Champêtre. Summer Jubilee Excursion. Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c.
Train leaves 42d-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Free tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row.
THURSDAY, JULY 10,
at 12 o'clock (noon) on the premises in DELANCEY PARK, AT

ORIENTA,

Mamaroneck Harbor, Westchester County, N. Y.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THOS. L. RUSHMORE, ESQ., OF
200 FIRST-CLASS VILLA SITES.
Splendid property, on the Sound, one hour from the City, accessible by either railroad or steam-boat. Very choice location, surrounded by costly improvements, and every way desirable.
STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION FLEET EXTRAORDINARY, PALACE BARGE, W. H. MORTON.
Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c.
Free tickets for Excursion, Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,

by
P. H. JONES,

TRUSTEE FOR THE U. S.

Sale Without Reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction, on the premises,
on

TUESDAY, July 15, 1873,

at 1 P. M.,
105 Acres of Land, laid out in

VILLA PLOTS AND CITY LOTS,

at

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The property is situated on the "Short Hills," or "Ridgeview," adjoining the City of Plainfield, with all the advantages of the City for proximity to it, and yet escaping the City taxes. On an elevated position, of from ten to fifty feet, overlooking the City of Plainfield, Somerville, and the broad valley between, with the range of "Blue Mountains" on the west, and the Highlands of Staten Island on the south-east, with most elegant surroundings. Sixty per cent. on mortgage.

ADJOURNED BECAUSE OF THE RAIN UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 7.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

100 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,
At the west end of this beautiful city,
New-York's Favorite Suburb,
to be sold at auction by

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, MONDAY, July 7, 1873, at 12 M., on the premises.

CHOICE PROPERTY IN EVERY RESPECT,
adjoining Evona Station, situated on both sides of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at about its highest point, and fronting on North, South, and Rock View avs.

A MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION,
being in the immediate vicinity of the Mountain and the historic Washington Rock. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
The same passes will be good for the 7th.
For maps and railroad passes apply to Hon. ENOS W. RUNYON, or WALLACE VAIL, Plainfield, or to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer.

FORTY SUPERB LOTS
at
LAFAYETTE,
Fifteenth Ward, Jersey City,
at positive unreserved sale,
on TUESDAY, July 8, 1873,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

This property is a portion of the well-known Arbuckle estate, immediately adjoining the Communipaw station on New-Jersey Central Railroad; fifty trains daily; fare, including ferriage, only ten cents; only twenty minutes from City Hall, New-York; commanding beautiful views of New-York Bay, Harbor, Staten Island, Brooklyn, the Narrows, Newark, Orange Mountains, &c.; first-class surroundings; terms very easy.

FREE EXCURSION, MUSIC, AND COLLATION will render business pleasant. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather or price. Take special train on New-Jersey Central Railroad, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, on day of sale, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For excursion cards, maps, &c., apply to
J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer,
at Real Estate Exchange Sales-room,
corner of Montgomery and Greene sts., Jersey City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY frame house, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., about one mile from the ferries; contains twelve rooms; has now been improved, with range, tubs, heater, bath, gas, &c., and thoroughly painted; will be ready for occupation July 10; rent to a small family, $75 per month. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Monroe-place.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR THE Summer, a furnished house, delightfully located amid all country surroundings; stabling, vegetable garden, and fruit in great variety. Also, cottage in same inclosure; large grounds, well shaded; unsurpassed for children. Address Post-office Box No. 217.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH, } Executors.
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH,

f3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.

ja6-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.

ap7-1aw6mM*

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$995,959 68
Net earnings 1872, Minnesota line	534,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	378,000 00

The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:

January	$61,363 00
February	80,846 05
March	85,560 84
April	77,386 56
May	82,681 52
Total for five months	$387,837 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	330,447 57
And in 1871	140,868 89
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway, 260 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total indebtedness of the company is:

On the Minnesota Division	$5,400,000
On the Milwaukee Division	2,200,000

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated for 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings in excess of $600,600.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization offering special inducements to those going West.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.

At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.

We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM. Price Par, until July 1, after wich interest will be added.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,

issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CITY 7s, DUE IN 1900.

City 6s, due 1881 to 1888.
Brooklyn Park 7s, due 1915.
Brooklyn Boulevard 7s, due 1883.
Jersey City (Water Loan) 7s, 40 years to run.
$10,000 Second-avenue Convertible 7s, due 1877, at 95. For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, Brooklyn, June 30, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 8, for $350,000 seven per cent. "City of Brooklyn" bonds, to be issued for the following purposes, viz.: $50,000 Central-avenue Sewer, due in 1883; $300,000 New-York Bridge, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925, (being the ninth installment on the city's subscription to the bridge.) Proposals to state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
Treasurer pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

A

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 ... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for May, 1873 ... $133,758 34

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR $600,000

Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, noon, the 8th day of July, prox., for six hundred thousand dollars in par value ($600,000) of the Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, in sums not less than $10,000 each.

These Bonds bear interest from May 1, 1873, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, Nov. 1 and May 1, in gold coin, principal being also payable in gold coin May 1, 1923.

These bonds are secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, with its water-front, ferry, and franchises, and provides for the funding and retiring of the present indebtedness of the Company, for improving and developing the water-front and docks at Weehawken, for double-tracking the main line of the Road with steel rails, and for extending the Road to the connection with the coal fields at the Delaware River.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupon or registered.

Proposals should be for a price "flat," and must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of bonds proposed to be taken, to be returned in case of non-acceptance of proposal.

The Bonds will be ready for delivery July 9, prox., at this office, when the balance due must be paid.

The Company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

Full particulars, with maps and prospectus of the Road, may be had at this office.

C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

NATIONAL CITY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" Railroad Companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, full equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $16,000,000.

The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.

The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorized by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint first mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.

The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.

For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondeolders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 16th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—i. e. accrued interest to go with the bond.

JAMES F. BOZEMAN,
J. F. GILMER, } Commissioners.
W. B. JOHNSTON,

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

With ample means at the command of the company, the unfinished section of the road is being PUSHED WITH ALL THE FORCE THAT CAN BE WORKED UPON IT, and we are assured that

Trains will be Running Through from New-York to Oswego by July 15.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of these bonds intending to join suit under Hon. Reverdy Johnson, that more than the required number have given assent, and all assents and assessments must be presented to the committee on or before July 15, 1873.

THOMAS DENNY, JR., Chairman,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

A POLICY OF THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE Annuity and Trust Company for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, No. 1,679, dated Feb. 26, 1848, and issued to Robert Soullier, Jr., has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by communicating with C. B. S., Post-office Box No. 5,064 New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY OF FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years of age, who writes a good hand, is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating reference and age, in handwriting of applicant, M. W. & CO., Box No. 110 Times Office.

GIRLS.—A GRAND NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS situations ready; City or country; all girls promptly suited by calling at No. 621 6th-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family an hour's ride from the City, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply to No. 116 East 30th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of a horse and a vegetable garden; must be temperate in his habits. Apply at JOHNSTON'S, No. 64 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance Company,

No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

Twenty-second Dividend.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, July 21.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 7th, until Tuesday, the 22d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th inst., until the morning of Monday, July 7.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Tax, out of profits of last six months, payable 1st July proximo. Transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open 2d July.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, June 28, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent, free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent, payable on and after July 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE OF tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC Railroad Company of both Land and Construction Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company, No. 50 Exchange-place.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

SASH RIBBONS!

DRY GOODS.

SASH RIBBONS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

6-inch Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons, ALL SILK, WARRANTED, 69c. per yard.
7-inch Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons, 85c. per yard, all silk.
6-inch Colors at 50c. and 60c.
7-inch Colors at 75c., 85c. per yard, oil-boiled.
7-inch Colors in Gro Grain, 75c. per yard.
Plain and Watered Sashes, 50c., 60c., 75c., and 85c. per yard.
Gro Grain Ribbons, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., and 38c. per yard.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st.;
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

STRAW GOODS CLEARING!!!

Hair Bonnets and Round Hats, 55c. each; have been $1 60.
Hats and Bonnets at about One-third Last Week's Prices.
PARASOLS CLEARING OUT.
SUN UMBRELLAS CLEARING OUT.
Bargains all over the House This Week.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.;
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
New-York.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES.

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON,
AT PRICES THAT WILL COMMAND AN IMMEDIATE SALE.

Llama Lace Sacques,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Llama Lace Polonaises,
Llama Lace Capes, Marie Antoinettes,
Real Guipure Thread Laces,
Colored Yak and Cluny Laces,
Valenciennes, Point and Point Applique,
Laces, Capes, Collars, &c.,
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CANTON AND COIR MATtings, Burlaps, Canvas Cloths, Cassimeres, Robes, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PERSONS WANTING HELP, AND ALL help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av. Professed Protestant and all other cooks, nurses, lady's-maids, waitresses, house-workers, laundresses, young girls, and those lately landed, of all nations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, boarding and Summer houses, for City and country.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES AND PRIVATE families wishing first-class help of all nationalities, City or country, in any capacity, male and female, can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well recommended servants of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID OR FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS—Capable to take a man's place in getting up salads and fruit-baskets, cleaning silver, &c.; is also a competent chamber-maid; is tidy, neat, and steady; will give satisfactory references for probity, capabilities, and honesty; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable references from her last employer, who is about to sail for Europe. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY A REspectable, neat, and tidy young Welsh girl in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH washing.—By a neat, tidy German girl, who is a thorough chamber-maid and nice washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NEAT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be well recommended; City or country. Call at No. 209 West 23d-st.

COMPANION TO A LADY OR HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable young American Protestant woman; well recommended; has no objection to travel with a family if desired; can be generally useful in almost any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, respectable young people; one is an excellent family cook, and good washer and ironer; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them, in City or country; will give best recommendations from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK FOR all kinds of desserts, soups, cake, bread, and biscuit, &c.; is economical, neat, and highly recommended; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT American Protestant woman, in a private family; Summer house or boarding; understands cooking in all its various branches; has excellent references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN in a private family; has good references; understands the cooking of meats, game, and pastry; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY REspectable; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; good baker; country or City; best testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Address Cook, &c., at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; country preferred; is thoroughly clean and sober; an excellent baker, and willing to assist a little in the washing. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 10th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Call or address No. 141 5th-av., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family; has good references; is a good cook, and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY young woman; can do plain cooking and family work in general; has no objection to be generally useful; is a very nice washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl; country or City. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, highly recommended; speaks French, English, German, and some Italian; can dress hair, wait on a lady, cut and fit dresses; is a good operator on the sewing-machine; no objection to travel. Call at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman who can flute, puff, polish, and do up all kinds of fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references from last employer, who is about to sail for Europe. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable, and very best City references; lady to be seen; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; country or City. To be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Address M. M. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, or Nurse and Seamstress, or make herself useful, by a Protestant young woman; highly respectable and recommended; very neat, obliging, willing, and respectful with children or employer; good seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, in a private family, as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 306 East 24th-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A LATELY-ARRIVED YOUNG French girl; speaks a correct French and is a willing girl; will make herself useful. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman (English) who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and would be otherwise useful in a family; is very kind and attentive in case of sickness. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A REFINED YOUNG Italian person; well educated; is a first-rate seamstress and plain hair-dresser; can take care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; speaks good French. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AGED THIRTY, with experience and good capacity, as monthly nurse; has references from physicians in New-York and Philadelphia; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT, NEAT AND tidy young woman as a very superior infant nurse, or as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of City references; City or country. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN HIGHLY RECOMMENDED as nurse for infants or growing children; has no objection to the country all the time; is neat, pleasant, and affectionate to children. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH BEST CITY REFerences, literary work for authors or publishers; copying, revising, or correcting manuscript, correspondence, reading, proof reading, or anything which common sense, literary tastes, and some experience can enable one to do. Address L., Station F, New-York.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found perfect; six years' reference from last employer, who moved to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; training of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., No. 157 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable man, aged 24 years, who is a good driver and groom; can also do gardening and be generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., Monday.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman; a first-class man in every respect; keeps his establishment second to no other; strictly temperate; trustworthy in every respect. Address O. K., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and groom; has a full knowledge of the business; is willing and perfectly reliable; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Address W. R. B., No. 235 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; also, gardening; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address T. B., Box 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT MAN as coachman; he is sober and obliging; he has good reference; is married; has no family. Address J. C., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man as coachman; understands the care of road horses thoroughly; country preferred. Call or address Robert, No. 644 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, AS coachman, or coachman and gardener; can milk. Address A. A. W., Box No. 219 Times Office.

FARMER AND TRUCK GARDENER.—BY AN American young man as practical working-farmer or truck gardener; understands fully all branches; is competent to take charge of men, keep accounts, make sales, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG man, who is willing to work, and care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, assist in farm work, &c.; is well recommended. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARRIED, who understands the management of green-house and graperies, laying out and improving place, cultivating fruits and vegetables; wife would attend to dairy; good City references given for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address C. H., Box 234 Times Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERIcan) to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener and hostler; can milk; is handy, willing and obliging; fully capable of taking in charge and laying out new places; good reference. Address John Miley, Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, pleasure-grounds; has the best of references; is sober, industrious and obliging. Address D. C., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the cultivating of greenhouse graperies, fruit, and vegetables, laying out and arrangement of pleasure-grounds; is to above capacity best reference will certify. Address Gardener, Box 233 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife in a small respectable private family; man can attend to garden, horses, cows, &c.; woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Address Man and Wife, Box No. 219 Times Office, as quick as possible.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, HIGHLY respectable and recommended; sober, honest, and obliging; five years in his last place in the City; party to be seen; thoroughly understands his business, care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS A FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; would be useful as a nurse or valet; has several years' City reference from former place; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter; country preferred; best of references. Call at present employer's, No. 39 East 21st-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of Louisiana.—In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIS and JACOB JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,139.—To the creditors of the bankrupts above named: You and each of you are hereby notified to file your proofs of debt at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Custom-house, in the City of New-Orleans, La., on or before the 1st day of August, 1873, or, in default thereof, you will be debarred from any share in the dividend which will be declared and paid on said estate.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1873.

ARNOLD H. ELLIS,
JULIUS CATLIN, JR., } Trustees.
LEWIS LEVERICH,

je23-2awl-w6

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, July 9	Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 9

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRIGG....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG....Thursday, July 17, at 1030 A. M.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage....$80, 90, 100, currency.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage....$29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Trinacria....Wed., July 9	Australia....Sat., July 26
California....Sat., July 12	Columbia....Wed., July 30
Caledonia....Wed., July 16	Victoria....Sat., Aug. 2
India....Sat., July 19	Assyria....Wed., Aug. 6
Olympia....Wed., July 23	Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC....SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC....SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN....Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND, JONES....Wednesday, July 16
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, EVATT, to follow.
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS........Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on

TUESDAY, July 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage	38

The new steam-ship KONG SVERRE will follow on July 22.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. GUARD....July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr....July 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN....Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....July 9
GLAMORGAN....July 30
PEMBROKE....Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama about the 29th for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 9.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)....July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)....July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)....July 31

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)....July 10

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., 1st....12:30 P. M.	Tues., 1st....7:00 A. M.
Wed., 2d....1:00 "	Wed., 2d....7:30 "
Thurs., 3d....2:00 "	Thurs., 3d....8:30 "
Sat., 5th....3:00 "	Sat., 5th....9:00 "
Mon., 7th....10:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th....6:00 "
Tues., 8th....7:00 "	Mon., 7th....3:30 P. M.
	Tues., 8th....3:00 "

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Daily from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 7th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th..8:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th....5:00 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 271 Broadway.
No. 435 Broadway, No. 8 Battery-place,
Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

No. 341 East 4th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST.

Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum is this day due on all sums of $5 or more, which have been on deposit one or more months next preceding July 1. Amounts of interest will be ready for payment any time after the 21st inst., and if not withdrawn will be credited to individual accounts, the same as deposits of this date. Deposits before July 20 date from July 1, 1873.

E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
JULY 1, 1873.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, 1873.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five (5) per cent., upon such excess of deposits agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 21, 1873.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1873.

By order of the trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Bank books in English, French, and German. Deposits on or before July 10, draw interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

Money deposited on or before July 19 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Interest begins the 1st of each month.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

INTEREST commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 247 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place.

The usual Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21.

Money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

SHERMAN BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873. }

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 49.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—TEACHERS FOR ENGLISH, FRENCH, German, Classics, Mathemathics, Painting, Music, Penmanship, Book-keeping, and other branches, to supply Families, Schools, and Seminaries with Principals and Assistants in the different States. Unequaled opportunities. Send for MUTUAL PLAN for reporting vacancies and requirements continually. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, MONDAY, July 7, at 12:30 o'clock, within their store: 1,000 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship Cuba.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—FIVE HEAD FULL-BRED ALDERNEY COWS and CALVES, at $75 each.

NOAH CLAPP, No. 13 Hoboken-av., near Five Corners, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF MULES; GOOD ROADsters; kind and sound; weight about 2,300 pounds, 16½ hands high. Inquire of ALEXANDER GRAY, Princeton, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, Catskill Mountains.

F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Stimpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., CHARLES V. BERNER, Proprietor; families accommodated with board at $10 to 12 per week; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge; parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—Now open; mountain scenery unsurpassed; no mosquitoes; first-class. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson.—Board for the Summer. J. J. LAWRENCE.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company. D. A. CROWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT LAGRANGEVILLE, N. Y., on N. Y. B. and M. R. R.; two hours' ride from New-York; good rooms for single parties or families; excellent table; terms reasonable; healthy location; good drives and walks. Address or apply to W. W. KELLEY, Lagrangeville, N. Y.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at Wainscott, three miles from the depot at Bridge Hampton, Long Island; the ocean and two large ponds within fifteen minutes' walk of the houses; fine fishing, crabbing, &c. Address C. C. CONKLIN or JOHN M. OSBORN, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a farm-house in the mountains about twenty miles from Catskill; new house, pleasant rooms, mountain scenery; terms from $6 to $8 per week. FERRIS WETMORE, Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD—THIRTY MILES IN WEST-CHESTER County; large house, well shaded piazza in front; plenty fruit and vegetables; good stabling. Apply No. 266 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL OR BOARDing-house keeper with first-class references, can meet with an opportunity seldom excelled, by calling immediately on A. G. DARWIN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, transient or permanent, without board; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor and bedroom; second floor; just vacated; all improvements; private table if preferred; terms moderate.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

INSTRUCTION.

AMALIENBERG CASTLE, VALLEY OF THE MURG,

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Dr. HEDLER receives at the above address a limited number of young American gentlemen, who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of German and French from native professors, and of pursuing their other studies. Elementary and complete instruction is given in English, History, Geography, and in all branches of Mathematics. Amalienberg is beautifully and healthily situated in the Valley of the Murg, on the border of the Black Forest, at an hour's distance from Baden.

Divine service is celebrated in the Chapel adjoining the Castle.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Mr. PITT COOKE, of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who has kindly consented to answer inquiries respecting the establishment.

Highest references in America and Europe.

BOARDING-SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the property known as the "Rectory School," Hamden, Conn., embracing school-house, fitted up in good style, with all the appurtenances, &c.; dwelling-house fairly furnished; both of which are heated by steam, and supplied with water; also, play-house, barn, boat-house, boats, &c.

The grounds comprise about twelve acres, in orchard, meadow, skating-pond, and gardens. The whole school is complete in all its arrangements, and is believed to be unsurpassed by any private school in the country.

Apply to C. W. EVEREST.

HAMDEN, Conn., June 21, 1873.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentle women to leave New-York for Europe, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York. Personal application preferred.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, "The master spirit of the English stage." This pre-eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his entirely new and emotional play, in five acts, entitled, MIMI, written by Dion Boucicault and H. Murger.

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY BY MR. DION BOUCICAULT, MR. W. H. CRISP, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. E. LAMB, MR. J. HOWSON, MR. BRADLEY, MISS KATHERINE ROGERS, MISS EFFIE GERMON, MRS. FANNY FOSTER, MISS MARY WELLS, MISS VANDYKE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8.

UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, July 7,
ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

Farewell performances of the gifted and accomplished actress, Miss AMY STONE, who will appear till further notice in her superb Romantic Military Drama entitled CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE. Beautiful Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Fresh Appointments, New Mechanical Effects, a Complete and Supreme Cast of Characters. The entertainment challenges competition in Excellence, Completion, and Novelty.

Matinée at 2 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places. Private boxes, $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—TEMporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The Di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office No. 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA ANNUAL EXCURSION.—Stopping one day each at Niagara Falls and Salt Lake City. Slight reduction on round-trip tickets. Leaving New-York THURSDAY, July 17. Larger the party, less price. Address only O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer MONITOR leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMPgut for weak fishing. Principal depot No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1873, for the construction, including materials, of either one or both of two iron steam sloops-of-war, of about 450 tons measurement. Plans and specifications in detail for the hulls may be seen and examined at this Bureau, and at the Commandant's office at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Charlestown; and plans and specifications for the steam machinery may be seen and examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and at the navy-yards above stated, on and after the 1st of July next.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, and under the same conditions, for the construction, including materials, of the hulls, complete for sea service, of either or both of the iron vessels mentioned above, separate from the steam machinery.

The vessels must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel or vessels be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the department may direct in seven months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessels.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The department reserves the right to accept either form of proposal, or to reject any or all of them, as in its opinion the public interest requires.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 2, 1873, for furnishing for the United States Army fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco, with the power of increasing the amount fifty thousand pounds if desired by the Department.

The proposals will state accurately, in detail, the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year, and curing the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where, and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the samples to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one pounds, net, each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples (five cases packed as above required) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals, and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in the course of manufacture and when shipped.

Two sureties who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract, according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

WILLIAM W. BURNS, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids.

O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer.

Approved: P. H. WATSON, President.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, QUARANTINE, Staten Island, July 2, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, July 9, at (10) ten o'clock A. M., for the Plumbing, Gas Supply, and Fitting, Cisterns, Steam-heating, Cast Iron and Clay Pipes, to complete the structures on Hoffman Island, New-York Bay.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen at the office of Charles H. Haswell, Engineer, No. 6 Bowling Green.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered for the best interests of the State.

All bids to be indorsed "Proposals," and directed to S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL, Health Officer for the Port of New-York.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., June 30, 1873. }

PROPOSALS

For additional dredging in the Appomattox River below Petersburg, Va., will be received until noon of July 25, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS, PAINTING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, at the office of the clerk of the Board of Education, for the repairs, painting and alterations of buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus required, and to be done during vacation. For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING PARAPET WALL ON 8TH-AV.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 3 o'clock P. M. July 17, 1873, for building 6,000 feet of parapet wall on 8th-av.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR FOUNTAIN AND DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works at their office until 3 o'clock P. M., July 16, 1873, for an iron fountain and four drinking fountains.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR BRONZE WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks at their office until 3 o'clock P. M., July 16, 1873, for the bronze work on the large fountain in City Hall Park. For particulars see the *City Record.*

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

28th-st., one door west of Broadway.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY begs to announce that his next regular season in New-York with the FAVORITE FIFTH-AVENUE COMEDY COMPANY will commence about Oct. 13, 1873, in the

ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT THEATRE,

now in process of construction for him at the above central and fashionable locality. Previous to this date Mr. Daly has accepted invitations to visit CINCINNATI, BUFFALO, PHILADELPHIA, and BROOKLYN, with his ENTIRE COMPANY, and will begin a limited tour of these cities, at Cincinnati, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE,

(Late Fifth-avenue,) Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

This elegantly-appointed theatre WILL OPEN for the regular Fall and Winter season on MONDAY, Aug. 25, for a series of FIRST-CLASS STAR ENTERTAINMENTS, beginning with Mlle. AIMEE and her new and extensive OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY; to be succeeded, in rapid succession, by other SUPERIOR and POPULAR artists and combinations.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—HARRY CLIFFORD.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1873.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The celebrated Actor, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD, in McCloskey's great sensational drama, entitled: POMP.	FIRST TIME of the American Tragedian, Mr. D. E. RALTON, in the sensational drama in five acts, entitled: WILD BILL.
POMP.	WILD BILL.
MONDAY EVE'G, July 14,	Mr. JOHN COLLINS.
MONDAY AFT., July 14,	Miss FLORENCE NOBLE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 7 and 8,

POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF JANE EYRE,

And last appearances of the fascinating young actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.

JOHN HOEY, President.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

In addition to the regular trains of this line leaving Pier No. 28 North River, (foot Murray-st.,) for Long Branch and the race course at 6:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:40, 4, and 5:15 P. M.,

AN EXTRA BOAT FOR THE RACES

will be run July 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 19, LEAVING NO. 28 NORTH RIVER

AT 10:30 A. M.,

Arriving at Long Branch 12:30 P. M., Monmouth Park 12:45 P. M., and returning immediately after the races are over, arriving in New-York about 6:30 P. M.

REDUCED FARE.

Admission to the race course free.

M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.

JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 21, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of July, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.

Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole work to be completed and in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum, until the completion and acceptance of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed, "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults," United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal., and addressed to SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Superintendent.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO CITY WATER WORKS, No. 20 WEST SWAN-ST., BUFFALO, July 2, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9 A. M., for completing the new Tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River, and building an Inlet Pier at the termination of said tunnel.

Plans and specifications may be examined at this office, on or after Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1873.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS, P. S. MARSH, JAMES RYAN, Water Commissioners.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company until 12 M. on SATURDAY, July 12, 1873, for furnishing material and constructing five depot buildings on the line of their road between New Rochelle and Mott Haven. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the engineer, corner of 133d-st. and Boston Road, Mott Haven. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for their interest.

H. G. SCOFIELD, Engineer H. R. and P. C. R. R.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES K. PELL retires this day from our firm, and from active business.

Mr. JOHN HOWLAND PELL has an interest in the business from this date.

PELLS & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

THE FIRM OF STODDARD, LOVERING & CO. is this day dissolved by the decease of its senior partner. The business will be continued in Manchester, England, in Boston and New-York, under the same name by

JOSEPH S. LOVERING, JOHN L. BARRY, EDWARD W. DEAN, FREDERICK A. HASERICK, } The surviving partners.

STODDARD, LOVERING & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF H. AUSPACHER & CO., manufacturers of paper-hangings, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. AUSPACHER is alone authorized to collect outstanding accounts and sign the firm name in liquidation.

HERMAN ANSPACHER. GEO. GODFREY, JR.

No. 220 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

A BONAPARTE IN NEW-YORK.

THE EX-KING OF ITALY'S LIFE IN A NORTHERN WILDERNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOUVERNEUR, St. Lawrence County, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

The village from which I date is situated on the Oswegatchie, thirty odd miles southerly from Ogdensburg, and one of the most attractive and flourishing places on the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. There is no lack of material close at hand wherewith to make most interesting sketches of the settlement of this northerly part of the State by Gouverneur Morris, De Chaumont, Gen. Macomb, and others known to fame, and I am tempted to make that the subject of this epistle. But the heats of July are upon you and all your readers, and, though I write in a semi-historical way, yet I am glad that the curious facts which I seek to communicate to THE TIMES require me to take you to the woods and lakes and streams on the western borders of the "John Brown tract," where I have of late been rusticating, and where I first heard the remarkable story of "A Bonaparte in the Wilderness," which I have since verified by conversations with some of the oldest inhabitants, and reference to valuable documentary evidence in their possession, in the shape of original letters.

A glance at the map will show you that the County of Lewis tapers northwardly into an angular projection which forms the town of Diana. In this town lies a beautiful and obscure little sheet of water which for more than half a century past has been known to the few as Bonaparte Lake. A wilder, or lonelier, and yet, so far as nature is concerned, a more fascinating locality there is not in this whole broad land. This lake has a general length of about four miles, and a general width of about two; it is very irregular in shape, and embraces several islands of varying sizes. Its surroundings for miles in every direction are those of the forest, only at rare intervals traversed by a road or path. It is not easy to conceive that it could have presented a wilder nor a more picturesque appearance a century ago when the canoe of the savage skimmed it, and his war-whoop echoed on its shores. The march of civilization has left it within hailing distance, but seems to have passed it by; the whole region is sparsely settled, the magnificent timber is almost untouched, and the rich iron ore sleeps hardly disturbed in the hills. And yet you may mount your horse on the banks of this lake, and an hour's exhilarating gallop will bring you to a railroad station and a telegraph office. Just here I am tempted to ask the reader to row with me among these delightful islands—to watch the glorious effects of sun and cloud and storm upon its deep waters—to fish as I have fished in its teeming depths, and to kill the red deer that abound on its borders as I have killed them, (always seasonably, gentlemen game-constables)—to hear the loons cry, and to enjoy all the pleasures that in such a place await

> "—— him who in the love of nature holds
> Communion with her visible forms."

But of that anon. I wish now to glance at the reminiscenses which this lake suggests of him who gave it name—Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Italy and of Spain—of the causes that led him hither, and his mode of life in this then unbroken wilderness.

It will first be necessary to repeat a few historical details in reference to the appearance of this distinguished personage in America. Flying from France after Waterloo had irretrievably wrecked the fortunes of his family, and after vainly endeavoring to prevail upon Napoleon to take the passage he had engaged, Joseph came to the United States in 1815, an exile. Here he lived continuously for fifteen years following, and here he returned at various times up to the year 1839. His reception, privately and socially, by the people of New-York and Philadelphia was as cordial as his high personal character, his distinguished attainments, his liberal and earnest efforts for the people while on European thrones naturally entitled him so. Old residents hereabouts who saw much of him in this vicinity between 1820 and 1830, confirm the impressions that history gives me, and describe him as a man of handsome person, winning manners and fascinating address, with none of that savage *hauteur* which all historians, save Mr. Abbott, charge upon his Imperial brother. The style and manner of his living in this country, as well as certain facts which I have to relate, show that he brought with him, or was able to command, almost unlimited means. His mansion at Bordentown, N. J., was the home of a large hospitality, particularly to French exiles, who were plenty enough in those days. In memorials to the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey he petitioned to be enabled to acquire title to land without becoming a citizen, as political reasons forbade the severance of his allegiance to France; and the prayer was at once granted by both States. His reasons for desiring to hold land in New-York are shown in the sequel. In this connection, and before my pen brings me back to Lewis County, I will present a charming domestic picture of the ex-King, drawn by an observer, the late George Parish. It is in the form of an extract from his diary, politely furnished me in manuscript by a resident in this vicinity, and is dated "New-York, December, 1815." * * * Joseph Bonaparte, late King of Spain, lived within seven miles of the town, on a beautiful rising ground, called Mount Alta, where the Hudson takes a romantic sweep to admit of its course being traced for many miles, encircled by two picturesque shores. The house was improved by Lord Courtenay, of notorious memory. The present occupant, having acted no inconsiderable part on the revolutionary theatre, and swayed at different times the sceptres of Naples and Spain, was, of course, an object of curiosity to see and to become acquainted with. My brother David's intimacy with him made it an easy task to form his acquaintance, and on Sunday, the 4th of December, we breakfasted with Comte de Survilliers, the name Joseph had assumed. He received us with great civility. His countenance is much like the outline of Napoleon's, but Joseph's is fair, with a fine, open expression. In conversation he was free and easy, speaking sometimes of his quondam kingdoms with all the careless indifference of a philosopher. An anecdote or two he prefaced, "When I was King of Naples." What an extraordinary revolution in the affairs of one family! * * * *

In the year 1819, the attention of the Count (as I will now call him) was turned to the vast unsettled tracts in northern New-York. At that early day the settlements in this region were few and far between. The Counties of Lewis and Jefferson had been erected but a few years, and St. Lawrence, that name ever dear to devout Catholics, had commenced to perpetuate the martyrdom of the patron saint of Spain only as late as 1802. Watertown and Ogdensburg were inconsiderable villages, and the whole northern part of Lewis County, including the lake, was in an Eden-like state of nature. At that date there was not a railroad nor a canal in the State; highways were few, and only to be found on the much-traveled routes; the settlement of this great northern tract, in brief, had but just begun. A large part of it had been patented by Gen. Macomb, and from him the Count purchased several thousand acres in Lewis and Jefferson Counties, embracing a large part of two towns. This purchase was unlike all others made at that time, with no view toward speculation. To him who probably had hundreds of thousands at his command, speculation would have been idle greed. He simply desired an immense tract in the wilderness where he could hunt and fish at will on his own territory, and this was undoubtedly the sole reason for his purchase. The lake which has been spoken of, was embraced in this purchase, and was naturally christened by his family name. At Natural Bridge, in the vicinity of the lake—a place which in 1860, had but forty houses—he built a comfortable mansion, and another on the bank of the lake, in a bold, commanding spot, miles distant from any other house. The latter was designed and used as head-quarters for hunting and fishing excursions; the former for a Summer residence. But the building of a house in this wilderness at that day was not the easy matter that it has become now. Materials were scarce, save the unhewn timber of the forest; there were very few saw-mills, and log cabins contented the settlers, save the Count de Lurvilliers. But the means and the determination of the court triumphed over all difficulties; and by the Summer of 1820, when the caged lion of St. Helena was dying with the rigors of his confinement, his brother had two residences completed in the wilds of New-York. For several Summers following, he came here, and most thoroughly enjoyed the situation. His journeys from Albany hither were made in his own carriages, and he often came attended by a retinue of 100 servants, friends, and guests. For the latter he never lacked; there were plenty of poor foreigners in his train who had enjoyed his bounty in Europe when the star of Napoleon was in the ascendent; and he delighted to show them by his hospitality that Joseph, the exile, was not less a man than Joseph the King, as well as to astonish the more distinguished of them with the exhibition of his home and his employments in these American wilds. Remarkable, indeed, must it have been to the few who had the good fortune to see it—the spectacle of those who had worn crowns, and directed the affairs of European States in the most polished capitals, employed in such a manner and in such a place. But there was nothing primitive or lacking in comfort in these residences. They were complete in furniture and appointments, much of which had crossed the ocean, and much of which was superior to that of the mansions of New-York and Albany. It is fair to presume that some of it had not long before graced the saloons of St. Cloud and the Tuileries; that the imperial "N" backed the chairs, and that the imperial bees depended from the curtain-tassels. And here, surrounded by the sharers of his prosperity and the friends of his political adversity, pleased by the novelty of the situation, and interested in his light employments, his sports, and in communion with nature in her most beautiful aspects, Joseph Bonaparte doubtless passed the happiest hours of a life crowded with vicissitudes. The state of Europe, the chances of a new French revolution, or of peace or war on the Continent, were probably little to him in those days, save as matters of news. Benevolent and charitable by nature, with a desire for the elevation of the people which had so often manifested itself in his government of the Neapolitans, it was natural that he should become interested in the pioneers about him, who were fighting the first battle with this wilderness. Their occupations, their characters, their hardships were matters of real interest to him, and he found occasion to employ hundreds of them. His generosity is still remembered by old settlers here who have survived him thirty years.

Of several authentic anecdotes related regarding his dealings with the people of the wilderness, I select the following, because it is amusing as well as characteristic: On one of his journeys from tide-water to his northern retreat, the Count and his retinue stopped for breakfast at a wayside inn on the Mohawk, kept by a thrifty Dutchman. The landlord knew who his guests were, and bestirred himself to furnish good entertainment. The meal over, as the party was about to proceed, the Count's secretary brought him the report that the extravagant charge of $125 was made. The items were demanded, and after putting down a round price for everything provided both for men and horses, the items footed only $50. The Dutch man was in a quandary. Like some other and later landlords, he intended to graduate his charges by the abilities of his guest to pay; and knowing that the guest could pay, he was not the host to abate anything. While he puzzled over the bill, the Count again called impatiently from his carriage for the items. The landlord desperately scored down a few words, and sent the bill back by the secretary. The Count glanced at it, and found that under the charges, amounting to $50, the following had been added:

A Dam Fuss...$75

His sides shook with laughter as he read it; and he said to his secretary, in French:

"The fellow deserves that, and more, for his wit and impudence. Give him $500."

And the money was actually paid, the Count, no doubt, thinking such a refreshing piece of freedom and originality well worth the price he was paying, in the amusement which the telling of the incident to his friends would furnish. It is not probable that the Dutchman ever entertained so profitable a guest again.

The Summer pleasurings at Bonaparte Lake were probably terminated toward 1830, as the political skies of France became again overcast and the thoughts of the exile were turned into old channels by the prospect of the restoration of his house to power. From that time to 1839 this country saw little of him. He died at Florencein 1844, leaving a name which the bitterest enemies of the Bonapartes have always mentioned with respect, and which others who knew him have always held in affectionate remembrance. The mansion at Natural Bridge is yet standing; the Lake-side House remained empty for years after its final desertion, save as it was casually occupied by belated sportsmen, and about ten years ago it was destroyed by the burning of brush near it in a dry season. Some day, not long hence, when an already projected railroad shall touch the shore of Bonaparte Lake, it may become one of the most beautiful and popular Summer resorts in the country, when these reminiscenses here collected will add interest to the natural enchantment of the place. But I devoutly hope, selfish as I am, that this will not happen for at least another half century. I must see much more of this lake, Providence permitting, and I do not wish to float on its waters when there shall be no loons to shriek nor red deer to leap, and when the straight-laces of fashion shall have cramped its wild freedom. Nature has always held this place for her own; may steam, billiards, croquet, the German, hotel clerks, and mixed drinks invade her sanctuary not yet!

TROUT BREEDING ON LONG ISLAND.

The trout-breeding business is becoming very extensive on the south side of the island, and is proving very profitable. Mention has recently been made of the preparations of Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, Mr. Lorillard and other well-known New-Yorkers for going into the business on an extensive scale. There is talk of other similar enterprises soon to be started. Among the establishments already in successful operation may be mentioned the following:

Mr. Bishop, of Fire Place, two years ago conceived the idea of having a trout-pond. He dug out a swamp, built a hatching-house, and formed two artificial ponds. These he stocked with a few trout, which have increased to nearly 20,000, valued at about $10,000. The entire capital invested by him does not exceed $1,500, and his net receipts will be at least $3,000 per annum. Mr. A. J. Hines, of Palace Brook, near Patchogue, hatched 50,000 trout this Spring. He owns three ponds and 100 yards of canals. Mr. Nathaniel Miller, of Fire Place, has erected a hatching-house and dug out several small ponds, and now owns about 15,000 trout—all obtained by artificial hatching. Messrs. Dayton & Gregory, of Canaan, own a small pond, and half an acre of land ditched out. They devote their whole time to the business, which at present nets them $3,000 a year. Mr. Nelson C. Hawkins, of Bellfort, has constructed and stocked a large trout pond this season. The Messrs. Robinson, near Swan Creek Mill, are constructing a pond and a series of canals, and propose to go extensively into the business. Mr. Robert Bland, of Patchogue, has constructed ponds and canals, and is now engaged in stocking them. Many others are going into the business on a smaller scale.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A POLICEMAN FATALLY BEATEN—THREE OF HIS ASSAILANTS UNDER ARREST.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while Patrolman David O'Connor, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, was on duty on Tenth-avenue, he saw a knot of four men gathered at the corner of Thirtieth-street. They were acting in a very noisy and disorderly manner, and the officer approached them and requested them to stop the noise they were making, and to disperse, as they were disturbing the rest of the people in the neighborhood. The men refused to leave, and one of them applied a very opprobrious epithet to the officer. The latter thereupon struck him on the back with his club, and told the men if they did not move on he would arrest them. They moved off a few paces, when one of them turned about suddenly and threw a large paving stone at the officer, striking him on the head, and felling him to the side-walk. The four ruffians then set upon the policeman, and before he could rise to his feet they beat and kicked him about the head and body until he became insensible. The ruffians then fled, leaving their victim senseless. They ran down to the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, where they stole a boat, and attempted to make their escape in her. Being unskillful in the management of the boat, they capsized before they had got any great distance from the shore, but the fugitives finally succeeded in regaining the shore, after a thorough wetting. In the meantime the insensible policeman had been found on the side-walk by some of his comrades and was conveyed to the station-house. Dr. Fetter was summoned and found him to be suffering from several scalp wounds and from concussion of the brain. His collar-bone was broken also, and he had received dangerous internal injuries. The officer was taken to his home, No. 332 West Thirty-ninth-street, where he soon after regained consciousness. Detective Murphy, Roundsman Rielly, and Officer Coffey, of Twentieth Precinct, were detailed by Capt. McElwain to search for and arrest the assailants of the officer. They scoured the ward most thoroughly, and succeeded in capturing Peter Conway, William Shelly, and James Reilly, three notorious ruffians belonging to the Tenth-avenue gang, on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault. The prisoners, when found, were completely drenched from their bath in the North River. They were taken to the bedside of the wounded officer, who fully identified them as the men who had attacked him.

As the condition of Officer O'Connor was considered by the physicians in attendance as very precarious, Capt. McElwain informed Coroner Herrman and requested him to take his ante-mortem statement. Coroner Herrman, accompanied by Dr. Cushman, repaired to the officer's residence and impaneled a jury. The prisoners were again confronted with their victim and fully identified. The officer then made the following statement under oath:

I am an officer of the Twentieth Precinct; I went on post at 12 o'clock last night; my post was from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-fourth streets, on Tenth-avenue; at about three o'clock this morning, when I came to the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, I saw four young men standing on the corner; they were noisy and I told them to go away, as they were disturbing the people in the neighborhood who had retired to rest; one of the men said, "We will go when we get ready, you d——d ——;" I then struck him lightly on the back with my club and told him if he did not go on I would take him in. The men then walked along slowly for a few steps and I followed them; I had gone but a few steps when I was struck on the head with a stone by the tallest of the men; I fell down, and the others then came up and beat and kicked me until I became insensible. When I regained my senses, I found myself at home and in bed. I am now suffering from the injuries. I identify the tallest man, Peter Conway, as the man who struck me with the stone; I also identify James Rielly and Wm. Shelly as the men who, with Conway, assaulted me.
DAVID O'CONNOR.

Taken and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1873.
G. N. HERRMAN, Coroner.

On the above statement the jury rendered a verdict against Conway, Shelly, and Rielly, and the Coroner committed them to prison to await the result of the injuries.

Conway, who has a most villanous countenance, is twenty-seven years of age, and lives at No. 502 West Thirty-eighth-street. Shelly is twenty-one years of age, and lives at No. 400 West Twenty-sixth-street; and Rielly is but nineteen years of age, and lives at No. 543 West Twenty-sixth-street. The fourth member of the ruffianly party is still at large, but the police know him, and expect soon to have him in custody.

STATE CREDIT OF FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following is a statement of the present financial condition of the State of Florida:

BONDED DEBT.

Bonds issued in 1871, of $100 each, bearing interest at 7 per cent., payable at Treasurer's office, in Tallahassee	$350,000
Bonds issued 1873, authorized by the act approved Feb. 21, 1873, of $1,000 each, interest at 6 per cent., payable in gold, January and July, in Tallahassee or New-York	265,000
Other outstanding bonds, with interest due thereupon to Jan. 1, 1873	493,000
Total	$1,108,000
The School and Seminary Funds are creditors of the State, for money borrowed during the late war, for	263,045

Upon this debt due the School and Seminary Funds the interest has been paid to July 1, 1873.

On the 15th of May there were outstanding $220,506 77 of Controller's warrants and Treasurer's certificates, bearing no interest, receivable for taxes, which will be absorbed by the taxes collected this year.

The act of 1873 authorized the issue of $1,000,000 o bonds, bearing 6 per cent. gold interest, and maturing in thirty years, $500,000 to be sold at not less than 80 cents, net. Of these, the $265,000 mentioned above have been sold, and 379 of the hypothecated bonds of 1868 and 1869 have been redeemed and canceled, and the rest under hypothecation will be redeemed when presented.

There remains $235,000 of the gold bonds to be sold. When this is accomplished and the other $500,000 of these bonds are applied to the redemption of the outstanding bonds named in the act, then the debt will be as follows:

Bonds of 1871	$350,000
Bonds of 1873	1,000,000
School and Seminary debt	262,045
Total	$1,612,045

A tax of four mills upon the dollar is levied upon the real and personal property of the State to pay interest upon and form a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of 1873, and this tax can be applied to no other purpose.

The valuation of the taxable property being $30,000,000, there will be levied a tax of $120,000 for this purpose; allowing very liberally for delinquency.

This will pay the interest and form a sinking fund of at least two per cent. upon the principal of the bonds.

The Controller is directed by the law of 1871 to apportion annually such an amount among the several counties, as will pay the interest and one per cent. of the principal of the bonds of 1871.

One hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars of the bonds mentioned as "other outstanding bonds" are held by the Indian Trust Fund in Washington, and it is expected that the claims of the State of Florida against the United States during the Indian war will be sufficient to extinguish this amount.

In 1870 the State loaned its credit to the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company by the issue of bonds to the amount of $4,000,000, taking a first mortgage for a similar amount upon the road as security, of which amount about $3,000,000 have been sold.

No other bonds in aid of railroads are outstanding, and no more will be issued, as the act entitled "An act relating to the indebtedness of the State" prohibits the further issuance of bonds for any purpose whatever.

C. A. COWGILL, Controller.

SATURDAY, June 14, 1873.

AN OVERCROWDED STEAM-BOAT.

The Albany day boat, Daniel Drew, which left this City at 8:30 on Friday morning, carried so great a number of excursionists that it was impossible to keep the boat on an even keel. She listed heavily from one side to the other, with her guards under, so that one or the other of her paddle-wheels was continually out of the water. At one of the stopping-places the chief engineer left the boat, claiming that it was unsafe to run her in such a condition, but the second engineer finally brought the boat safely to the end of her journey, many hours behind time, as she did not reach Albany until 10:30 at night. So slow was the progress of the Drew that she was over seven hours in reaching West Point, a distance of only fifty miles. There was much complaint among the passengers, and the steam-boat company was severely criticised.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND

STATEMENT TO DATE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FUND—COST OF THE EXCURSIONS—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

We to-day present a full statement of the Poor Children's Excursion Fund—the receipts and expenditures up to date. It will be seen that, starting on the 9th of June with a reserved fund and accrued interest of $3,667 15, there has since been received in new contributions the sum of $2,545 87—thus making an aggregate of $6,213 02. Three excursions have already been given in as many weeks, and the total number of children carried away from the City to spend a pleasant holiday in the country was 3,986.

The total cost of these three excursions, including the purchase of an entire outfit of utensils and other articles needed, was $1,992 69, the pro rata expense for each child taken being a fraction less than fifty cents. In order to show how economically these excursions are managed it is only necessary to state that the food and luxuries distributed to each boy and girl would cost at retail not less than fifty cents, so that the expense of the barge and tug, the band, hired help, amusements, and other incidental items, are defrayed out of the profits gained in the purchases of provisions. Hereafter the individual expense for each child taken on excursions will be much lessened, as we have only to replace the wear and tear of utensils.

The following figures show in detail exactly how the Fund stands at present. They are printed precisely as they appear on the books:

RECEIPTS.

Statement of Fund.

1873.		
June 1	On deposit with National Trust Company	$3,488 66
1	Accrued interest to date	178 49
9	Contributions received	648 50
10	Contributions received	46 00
11	Contributions received	40 00
13	Contributions received	188 00
17	Contributions received	42 00
18	Contributions received	56 00
19	Contributions received	41 35
20	Contributions received	125 50
22	Contributions received	73 00
24	Contributions received	114 10
25	Contributions received	119 00
27	Contributions received	65 67
28	Contributions received	48 00
30	Contributions received	565 00
July 1	Contributions received	213 25
4	Contributions received	160 50
	Total	$6,213 02

Deposit Account.

June 1	Reserved Fund and interest	$3,667 15
17	Deposited with Trust Company	964 50
26	Deposited with Trust Company	528 95
July 3	Deposited with Trust Company	891 92
		$6,052 52
	In hands of TIMES cashier	160 50
	Total	$6,213 02

EXPENSES.

Drawn from Treasurer.

June 17	To cash	$700 00
26	To cash	700 00
July 3	To cash	700 00
	Total	$2,100 00

Excursion Expenditures.

June 17	Three dozen towels	$10 00
18	One dozen brooms	4 50
	Two sets cedar tubs	7 50
	One lemon crusher	25
	One package cutlery	18 25
	One coffee urn	9 50
	One water pump	88
	Ice tongs and ax	3 50
	Three dozen hooks, one hammer	2 68
	Box of lemons and cartage	12 25
	Steward's implements	4 10
	Forty dozen mugs	55 00
	Forty-one dozen ice-cream plates	30 75
	Four dozen tea-cups and saucers	7 00
	Four dozen tea plates	5 00
19	One barrel sugar	23 98
	Cartage	2 00
	Stencil plate and ink	2 68
20	Six pitchers	2 70
	Four pounds citric acid	7 00
	Steward's hardware	5 10
	Printing	12 33
	Six pounds coffee	2 04
	One pound tea	65
	Can mustard	50
	Banners	21 00
21	Barge, tug, and boat	130 00
	Extra boat	5 00
	Band	55 00
	Sandwiches and cake	144 49
	Steward's stores	5 00
	Medicine chest	6 40
	Dinners for police	10 00
	Extra lemons	8 00
	Steward and waiters	38 00
	Extra help	5 00
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Petty cash on excursion	6 25
	Cartage	12 00
	Ice cream	66 50
	Milk	18 00
	Ice	3 00
28	Swings at grove	15 00
	Wooden barriers	33 00
	Four tables	16 00
	Twelve horses	18 00
	Steward's stores	5 85
	Dinners for police and band	16 00
	Printing	12 33
	Six pounds coffee	2 04
	Badges	28 00
	Citric acid	7 00
	Sandwiches and cake	149 04
	Tug, barge, and boat	130 00
	Extra boat	5 00
	Petty cash on excursion	8 30
	Band	55 00
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Steward and waiters	40 00
	Extra help	3 00
	Cartage	2 00
	Ice cream	70 00
	Milk	12 00
	Ice	3 00
	Car fare	14 64
July 3	Packing-boxes for crockery	39 49
5	Barge, tug, and row-boat	130 00
	Band	55 00
	Ice cream	70 00
	Milk	15 00
	Sandwiches and cake	148 94
	Printing	12 33
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Ice	3 00
	Coffee	2 04
	Box of Lemons	12 50
	Steward and waiters	38 00
	Extra help	4 00
	Steward's stores	9 69
	Citric acid	3 50
	Petty cash	9 22
	Wharfage at grove	1 00
		$1,992 69
	Balance in manager's hand	107 31
	Total	$2,100 00

Recapitulation.

Amount of Fund	$6,213 02
Amount expended	1,992 69
Balance on hand	$4,220 33

It is a gratifying fact that so many children have been given a delightful holiday without touching the Reserve Fund, for we have still $553 18 in hand out of the $2,545 87 in new contributions, received since the Fund was reopened for 1873, or sufficient to pay the expenses of the fourth excursion, which will be given on Saturday next. If those interested in the movement for giving free picnics to the children of the poor in New-York continue to send in their generous subscriptions, the aggregate number of children to be benefited will far exceed the number of last year.

During the Summer of 1872 it was frequently difficult to obtain the requisite number of children to consume the food which was necessarily ordered in advance. This season, however, no such drawback will be encountered, as the operations of the Fund are now fully understood by those who are eligible to benefit thereby.

THE THIRD PICNIC.

On Saturday last the third of the present series of excursions was given. The morning broke quite clear and warm, after raining a part of the previous night, so that when the children began to assemble, there was every indication of a fair day. When the barge arrived at the wharf foot of East Eighth-street, about 8 o'clock, the sky had become partially overcast; but as there were over a thousand children already in line for embarkation it was considered best to take them, especially as it appeared more than doubtful that rain would fall during the day. Accordingly the signal for embarkation was given, and in less than thirty minutes 1,286 boys and girls marched on board the barge, and the party started down the harbor in great glee at the prospect of a pleasant holiday. The trip down the bay was an enjoyable one, for the breeze rendered the air cool, and the barge was greeted by passing steamers and their passengers.

The children were given a breakfast of rolls and milk as the barge rounded Governor's Island, after which they roamed at will from deck to deck, cheered each passing craft, danced to the music of the band, and sang choruses to such airs as were familiar to their ears. "Down in a Coal Mine" created a great deal of fun, and the youngsters fairly drowned the strains of the band with their strong young voices. All the way down to Elm Park, on Staten Island, where it was intended to make a landing, the signs of the weather became more and more ominous, though the juveniles paid no heed to the evidently approaching storm. Elm Park was reached at 11 o'clock, but while preparations were in progress to land the children a heavy bank of clouds swept up rapidly from the westward, so the embarkation was postponed to await results. In a few minutes after rain began to fall so persistently that the gangways were drawn in and luncheon served on board the barge, in order to keep the children employed. When all had received their cake, lemonade, and sandwiches, the rain was still falling, though no discomfort was experienced, as the storm-awnings had been lowered and made snug. It being useless to attempt a landing under such circumstances, a change in the programme was decided upon, the barge was ordered back to the City and up the Hudson River. Long before the Battery came in sight the rain ceased, and the sun shone out, when the awnings were hoisted again, thus enabling the children to see the sights on the way. The party proceeded up the North River as far as Spuyten Duyvil Creek, when the signal to return was given to the tug, after which ice-cream and sandwiches were served out. A complete circuit of the City was then made, and all of the children landed safe and sound at East Eighth-street before 6 o'clock. The novelty of so long a sail more than made up for the disappointment caused by the rain, and a happier lot of children could not be found than those on Saturday's excursion. The disbursements for the day amounted to $590 71, or a pro rata expense of forty-six cents for each child taken.

HOW TO PRESERVE WOOD-LANDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of a recent number of your paper, you said, in allusion to the drouth prevailing in the eastern section of the State, that it was a matter of public concern that the forests of the Adirondack region should not be destroyed, and called upon the State authorities to see that some measure be taken to prevent it, and thus lessen "these Summer drouths increasing in severity." Now, assuming that the destrucction of woodland in any particular section invariably results in the dessication of the country, and that it is the cause of a cessation of rainfall just at this, the growing, season of the year, which is, however, not proved to my satisfaction. I would inquire what course of action the Legislature can adopt. I can think of but one practical method, and that would be to exempt woodland from taxation, say for a term of years. This remedy would be simple, and, I think, would produce the desired result. It is certain that in this part of the State at least, high as taxes and assessments are, farmers cannot afford to allow land which costs so much to remain unproductive, as the majority of such land is. They must get something out of it to recompense them for the annual drain which it makes on their pockets, more than the slow annual growth of wood which they are not realizing upon, to say nothing of the "consequential damages" which the loss of said ground for pasture represents. And if it is urged that the woodland preserved equalizes this matter by the increased yield on the other land, we reply that this is an open question, and that even scientific observers do not by any means agree as to the value of woodland in superinducing wet seasons. As this Summer, for instance, the almost treeless South-west is flooded, and the forests of the North are burning, I think that we must have more positive and definite knowledge and information on this matter before either the Legislature or the landholders can see the benefit of action in the premises; and the method I have suggested seems to me the most feasible thing if any action should be deemed useful. Respectfully yours,

GERARD C. BROWN.

CROTON FALLS, N. Y., Thursday, July 3, 1873.

THE SHAH IN BERLIN.

The Darmstadt *Journal* says: "This has probably been the first time that our Court had such a strange visitor as we now see in the Shah. Laconic and taciturn in the truest sense of the word, he behaved in a manner which gave the greatest offense even to the highest circles of society. Princes of the royal house were presented to the Shah, and he treated them with such an indifference that under other circumstances it could never have been tolerated. He paid more attention to those princes and persons who had raised themselves by their own achievements to historical grandeur. He deigned to honor the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Bismarck, and Moltke with a shake of the hand, while he proudly walked past the other princes as if they were far beneath him. Three members of the Israelitic Alliance had an audience by the Shah, when he was pleased to play the part of an automaton toward them. It will, no doubt, be remembered that these gentlemen had the praiseworthy intention of arousing the Shah's sympathy for their oppressed brothers in faith in Persia; but no word of promise passed the lips of the Asiatic despot. At the day of the grand festival in the gardens of Potsdam, the train for bringing the Shah there had been ordered for 3 o'clock, but in his amiable nonchalance the Shah kept the Empress and all other ladies for more than three-quarters of an hour waiting; when he came he lounged about the perron, never thinking of excusing himself, or even saluting the Empress.

At Potsdam when the officer on duty came to bring him the morning report and to report that the troops were in readiness to receive him he answered that he would give the order when the review was to take place, and he finally only witnessed the parade from the window.

On the arrival of the Shah the Persian gentlemen of his suite threw some "Kopecks" (Russian coin) to the workmen, who had helped to bring the luggage to the castle. When these workmen called on the following morning for their money they were sent from one Persian dignitary to the other, at last to the cousin of the Shah, who gave them the following answer: "We Persians are the guests of the German Emperor, and we would fall against the first law of hospitality if we were to pay for anything; if any one is our guest, we always give him a gentleman of the court (a Mih-Mandar) and he pays for everything."

SUNDAY NIGHT FIGHTS.

Phillip Amand, of No. 248 Second-street, and Frank Schneider, residing in First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, became engaged in a quarrel in front of Amand's residence last evening. A fight ensued, during which Schneider cut Amand across the face with a sword, inflicting three severe flesh wounds. Amand was attended by Dr. Roberts, and taken to his home. Schneider escaped. During a fight last evening in front of No. 56 Mulberry-street, between Michael Callahan, aged nineteen, of No. 15 Mott-street, and Patrick Pickett, aged twenty, of No. 62 Mulberry-street, Callahan stabbed Pickett in the side with a pocket-knife, and was struck on the head with a brick by Pickett. Neither of the belligerents were seriously injured. They were both arrested, taken to the Park Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and subsequently locked up at the Franklin-street Police Station. Last evening, John Ryan, aged thirty, of No. 318 East Twenty-second-street, while riding on car No. 126 of the First-avenue line, at Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, became involved in a quarrel with the conductor, Aaron Menzesheimer, of No. 82 Avenue B. The disputants resorted to blows, when Menzesheimer struck Ryan on the leg with a car-hook, cutting him severely. Ryan was taken to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. Sanborn, and was then taken home. The conductor was locked up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Summer class in phonography, for ladies, will be organized on Wednesday, at Cooper Union, Room No. 24, at 4 P. M. Instruction will be free.

During a fight yesterday morning, Lawrence White was struck on the head with a club by Lochel Josephus, and received a severe scalp wound. Josephus was locked up.

The Working Boys' Protective Association expects to have a large mass-meeting this evening at Cooper Institute. They have extended a general invitation to all working boys to be present.

Lawrence McNamara, aged ten years, of No. 548 West Forty-third-street, while bathing in the North River, at the foot of Forty-third-street, was taken with cramps, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Albert Eschevis, aged thirteen years, of No. 819 Ninth-avenue, was accidentally shot in the right arm, by Eugene Worst, while practicing with a pistol in an open lot at Seventy-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, yesterday.

Robert G. Miller, aged ten years, died last evening at his home, No. 332 East Eighty-second-street, from injuries received on the 3d inst., by falling from a tree in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

The Ninth Regiment Band yesterday discoursed military music at Jones' Wood, attracting a large attendance of visitors. The Italian band, under Prof. Giacomo Conterno, played at the East River Park before a numerous audience.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Julia Crow, residing at No. 335 East Twenty-fifth-street, during a quarrel with her husband, jumped out of the second-story window of her residence and fractured her ankle. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

John McCabe was found dead, yesterday morning, in the hallway of his residence, No. 126 Hudson-avenue.

An unknown elderly man attempted suicide, yesterday morning, by jumping from the ferry-boat Greenpoint, off Tenth-street. He was rescued by the deck hands, but refused to give his name and residence.

Yesterday morning, Mr. William Walters, proprietor of the Brooklyn Riding-school, was thrown from his wagon, at the plaza at Prospect Park. His right arm and his ankle were broken, and he also sustained serious internal injuries.

The police of the Third Precinct yesterday found the body of a girl floating in the Erie Basin. It was subsequently identified as that of Johanna Monahan, eight years of age, who has been missing since Saturday from her home, corner of Elizabeth and Van Brunt streets, South Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County have resolved to defer action in regard to building a new office for the County Clerk until after the next annual meeting.

A grove meeting of the Free Methodists will be held in Howell's Woods, about a mile and a half east of the village of River Head, on Thursday next, and continue until the following Sunday.

The Excise law was very generally observed in the towns of Queens County yesterday, in consequence of the determination of the temperance people to see that the Sunday clause is strictly enforced. All the bars in Flushing were closed, for the first time since the organization of the village.

John Dennis, the marketman, who was robbed and beaten by two negro highwaymen at Jamaica South, on Friday last, still lies in a very dangerous condition, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. The negroes have not yet been arrested, but the authorities have obtained a clue to their whereabouts, and their arrest will probably soon be effected.

STATEN ISLAND.

Staten Island has ten lager-beer breweries, which manufacture yearly nearly ten thousand kegs of beer each.

The drought in Richmond County has been somewhat relieved by the showers on Saturday afternoon, the first rain in three weeks.

By order of the Village Trustees the Gas Company have taken the burners from the street-lamps in Edgewater, and the village now remains in darkness.

Yesterday, Conrad Hiem, a lager-beer saloon keeper at Vanderbilt Landing, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide with a knife and a pistol. Officer Mills arrested him in time to save his life, and conveyed him to Police Head-quarters for safe keeping.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Colyer, of the New-York Mission, last night preached in the Communipaw-avenue Methodist Church, Jersey City.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergt. McKaig, of the Jersey City First Precinct, made a descent on a notorious den at Bay and Prospect streets, known as the "Dolly Varden," and arrested six of the inmates.

The funeral of ex-Chancellor Abraham O. Zabriskie, of New-Jersey, will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence on Sussex-street, Jersey City. The members of the Bar of the State will meet in the Jersey City Aldermanic Chamber at 11 o'clock this morning to take suitable action, and will attend the funeral services in a body.

On Sunday night as a gentleman named Clarke, living on Halsey-street, Jersey City, was on his way home, two unknown men stepped from an alleyway and attacked him. He drew his revolver to defend himself, when the weapon exploded accidentally, the ball entering Mr. Clarke's side. The wound is a painful but not dangerous one.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Hon. L. K. Bass, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. S. Lansing, of Buffalo, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Commander H. C. White and Lieut. W. H. Brownson, of the United States Navy; Major W. J. Harris, of the United States Marines, and Judge Pinkney, of Maryland, are at the Union-square Hotel.

Hon. J. S. Thrasher, of Texas, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge B. H. Whitney, of Indiana, and Dr. Axson, of Savannah, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. Albert Jewell, of Seneca Falls, is at the New-York Hotel.

Bishop John Sharpe, of Salt Lake; Judge L. B. Otis, of Chicago; Hon. C. H. Sherrill, of Washington, and Hon. T. P. Handy, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

KICKED TO DEATH.

On the evening of the Fourth Patrick Conway, who, it is claimed, was at the time intoxicated, entered the saloon of Frederick Selby, at No. 56 Sussex-street, Newark. Some words occurred between the two men, from what cause is not quite evident, and Selby knocked Conway down and dragged him out of the saloon. Not contented with this, he threw himself upon him and beat and kicked him in a fearful manner. Though badly bruised, Conway was not at first thought to have been seriously hurt until his failing to return to consciousness, and the examination showed that he had received a heavy blow in the neck from Selby's boot, and that his neck had either been broken or the vertebræ twisted out of their position. The injured man lingered until yesterday morning, when he died about 10 o'clock. On the discovery that Conway's injuries would be likely to prove fatal, a warrant was issued for Selby's arrest, and he was yesterday morning committed. Information was given to Dr. Dodd, County Physician, who ordered an inquest to be held, and the examination will commence to-day.

ANOTHER HOBOKEN MYSTERY.

The body of a man was found floating in the Fifth-street dock at Hoboken, yesterday morning. It was well dressed, evidently that of a German, and had probably not been in the water long. The only article found on the body which would be likely to lead to its identification was a towel marked "Park House." At the Coroner's office, where the body lies, it was last night described as that of an unknown man, but at the station-house it was said that the body was that of Karl Kustner, a German merchant, who recently arrived in this country by the Stettin line of steamers. On arriving here Kustner is known to have had in his possession from $18,000 to $20,000. This fact, with the other, that no money whatever was found on the body, leads to the belief that the stranger may have met with foul play and been murdered for his money. There were, however, no distinct marks of violence on the body. County Physician Buck was notified, and under his direction Coroner Parslow will probably hold an inquest.

[Advertisement.]
PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTER.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at Knox's three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
STORAGE FOR VALUABLES.
PACKAGES SENT FOR AND RETURNED BY OUR OWN WAGONS, WITHOUT CHARGE.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Miss Swinney, Mrs. Delaney, Rev. J. & K. Aven and wife, Miss C. G. Pattison, Mrs. A. R. Lawton and son, Miss Barton, Master Cumming, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mrs. J. Ryan and child, Mrs. Shandar and maid, Thomas Powers, Mrs. J. C. Murphy and child, John Smith, William A. Cowles, G. McIntyre, J. J. Collins, C. Simpson, G. F. Miller, M. Daly, R. L. Lay and wife, 2 children, and 2 nurses, Mrs. Golinsky, Mrs. M. J. Adler, Samuel Cooper, J. H. Cohns, Mrs. A. Smith and children, E. F. Rice, H. H. Woodbridge, D. Boehm, R. S. Henshawe, W. H. Cronk, A. G. Roach, W. Stillingby and lady, P. Williamson, J. S. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:35 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon sets....1:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.4:46 | Gov. Island.5:35 | Hell Gate....6:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 6.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to R. G. Curtis.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah July 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Blood Hound, (Br.,) Glass, Sidney, C. B., 5 ds, with coal to Metropolitan Gas-Light Co.—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co. Had light S. W. winds, with much fog.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Kate Davenport, (of Bath,) Otis, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Saggittario, (Aust.,) Tomasich, Shields 36 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Phillips, Wareham.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Hurst, Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. J. P. Tripp, Chase, Chatham, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. George W. Middleton, Dickerson, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Mapes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Havens, Hallock, Providence.

Schr. Rendondo, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Muggins, Salem.

Schr. Planet, Green, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Rackett, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Dart, Norwich.

Schr. Franklin, Chadwick, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Earl, Cunningham, Belfast, for Newburg.

Schr. W. S. Thompson, Larder, New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Jos. Bliss, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Willie Martin, Mayo, Rockport, Ms.

Schr. Emeline, Davis, Newport.

Schr. Thomas Morris, Bellivar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. J. H. Burrett, Gardner, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Rowena, Guptil, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Charles Allstrum, Smith, Lanesville, with stone to Boyd & Smith.

Schr. W. W. Dickens, Dunbar, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Eliza Sawyer, Rogers, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Barrett, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Nellie Treat, (of Bangor,) Door, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Kate Walker, Rich, Portland 7 ds., with lumber to Cole & Bensen.

Schr. George A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Lucy Orcutt, Bearse, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jesse, Strout, St. John, N. B., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Watts, Boston.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Daniels, Fall River.

Schr. Jennie Roseleno, Tooker, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Orden, Davis, Newport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds, with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Geo. G. Jewett, Findley, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Souvenir, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Potter, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Nellie, (of Calais,) Mason, Baracoa 11 ds, with fruit to Thos. I. Madge—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. F. C. Holden, McRay, Ellsworth, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Parallel, McFadden, Cutler 10 ds., with piling to James Murray.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; clear.

SILVER JEWELRY
FOR SUMMER AND WATERING PLACES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY IN PART GILT, OXIDIZED, ENGRAVED, &c.
BELTS, PERFUME BOTTLES, AND CHATELAINES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

Wade & Cumming,
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Have made a
REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT.
IN THE PRICES OF ALL
SUMMER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN, YOUTH, AND BOYS.
P. S.—The principal clothiers on the above avenue having decided to close their places of business
AT 7 P. M., THIS STORE WILL CLOSE
AT THAT HOUR UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-place,
CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.
The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch has received the highest indorsement, and is recommended by the medical profession, and their Satin Gloss is in universal use for laundry purposes. The *Graphic* says their Corn Starch and Satin Gloss are so superior that there is a demand throughout the world. The Brooklyn *Union* says that they are the best in the market and almost every housekeeper has tested them. And the *Journal of Commerce* and *World* say the works at Glen Cove have been greatly enlarged to supply the increased demand, and probably they are the largest in the world. For sale by grocers generally.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

DEPOSITS
made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Security Savings Bank,
34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.
Open every day and evening.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
JAS. CUSHING, JR., Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES
Commence July 4 and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.
JOHN HOEY, President.